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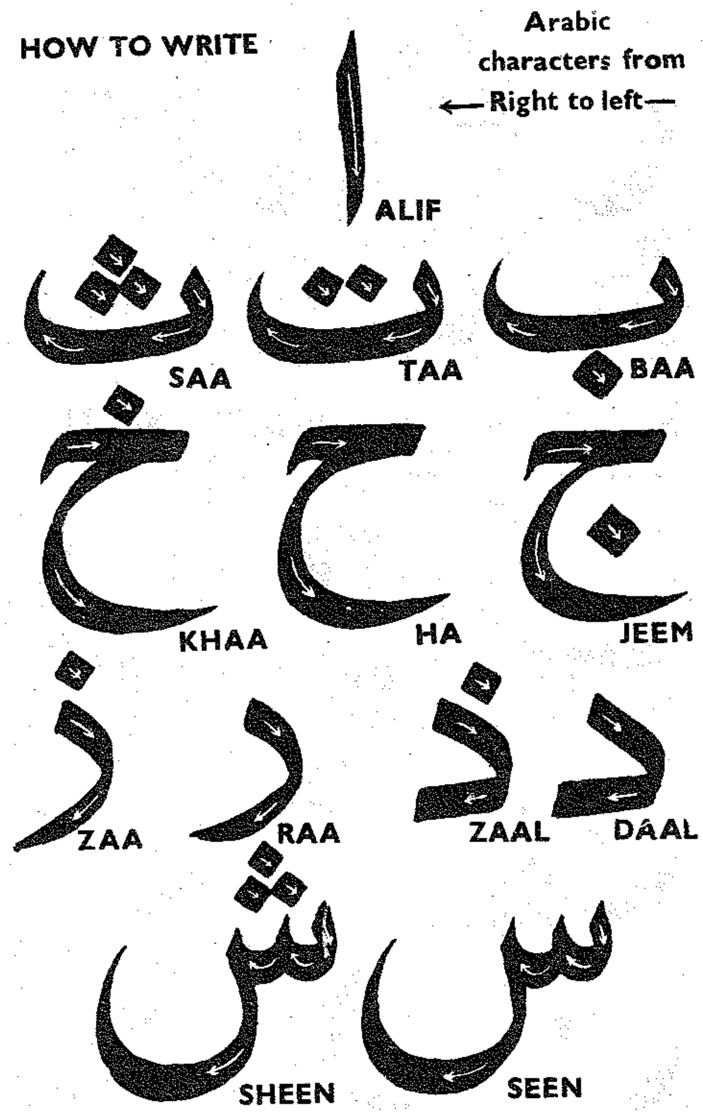
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HOW TO WRITE





FIRST PART

اَلْجُزْءُ الْاَوَّلُ

ALPHABET

ARABIC LETTERS	NAME OF LETTERS	PRONUNCIATION	EXAMPLE
ا	ALIF	a	as in at, far.
ب	BAA	b	as in big.
ت	TAA	t	as 't' in three (a soft dental)
ث	SAA	th:	like the 'th' in thin, sometimes 's'.
ج	JEEM	j	as in jar.
ح	HA	'h	a strong aspirate, something like 'h' in hand.
خ	KHAA	kh	guttural, like 'ch' in 'lock'.
د	DAAL	d	as 'th' in 'the'.

Note :- These letters are all consonants.

ذ	ZAAL	z: th	like 'th' in thy in Egypt and India like 'z'
ر	RAA	r	as in risk
ز	ZAA	z	as in zone
س	SEEN	s	as in sit
ش	SHEEN	sh	as in shop
ص	'SAAD	's	stronger than the English 's'
ض	DAAD	'd	a hard palatal d, something like 'dz' with soft 'd' sound
ط	TAA	't	a hard palatal 't'
ظ	ZAA	'z	th in this, sometimes a hard palatal 'z'
ع	AIN	'a	a guttural vowel

غ	GHAIN	gh	a guttural 'g'.
ف	FAA	f	as in fit.
ق	QAAF	q	pronounced very gutturally.
ك	KAAF	k	as in kill.
ل	LAAM	l	as in long.
م	MEEM	m	as in man.
ن	NOON	n	as in not.
ه	HAA	h	as in hand.
و	WAAW	w & v	as in war and valley.
ى	YAA	y	as in yard.

TAKE CARE ON PRONUNCIATIONS

Read Carefully

ا ك ل

د ذ ر ز و ه

ب ت ث ن ى

ح خ ج

س ش ص ض

ع غ

ط ظ

م

ف ق

READ THE FOLLOWING WORDS

⟶ ⟵right to left⟶

LORD	rab	ب baa **ba**	ر raa **ra**
MOTHER	am	م meem **ma**	ا alif **a**
BROTHER	akh	خ khaa **kha**	ا alif **a**
NO	lam	م meem **ma**	ل laam **la**
THE	al	ل laam **la**	ا alif **a**
FATHER	ab	ب baa **ba**	ا alif **a**
OR	aw	و waaw **wa**	ا alif **a**

Note : Arabic is written and read from right to left.

COUNTRY	wa‘tan	ن noon na	ط taa ‘ta	و waaw wa
LESSON	dars	س seen sa	ر raa ra	د daal da
HOUSE	daar	ر raa ra	ا alif a	د daal da
HUSBAND	zawj	ج jeem ja	و waa wa	ز zaaw ja
TO LEAVE	taraka	ك kaaf ka	ر raa ra	ت taa ta
EARTH	ar‘d	ض ‘daad ‘da	ر raa ra	ا alif a
PAPER	waraq	ق qaaf qa	ر raa ra	و waaw wa
LITERATURE	adab	ب baa ba	د daal da	ا alif a

SHORT VOWELS

FATHAH ‘ َ ’

The short ‘a’ is expressed by using a Fathah ‘ َ ’ a small stroke above the letter. ←

e.g.

نَ	جَ	فَ	تَ	بَ	أَ
na	ja	fa	ta	ba	a

KASRAH ‘ ِ ’

The short ‘i’ is expressed by using Kasrah ‘ ِ ’ a small stroke under the letter.

e.g.

نِ	جِ	فِ	تِ	بِ	إِ
ni	ji	fi	ti	bi	i

DAMMAH ‘ ُ ’

The short ‘u’ is expressed by using a Dammah ‘ ُ ’, a small ‘waaw’ above the letter.

e. g.

نُ	جُ	فُ	تُ	بُ	أُ
nu	ju	fu	tu	bu	u

Note :– Alif at the commencement of a word is a mere prop for the letter hamzaah ‘أ’ or soft breathing, and has no sound of itself; after a consonant it serves merely to prolong the vowel Fathah.

FATHAH - KASRAH - DAMMAH

Read the following letters taking care on Short Vowel-signs.

←

تُ	تِ	تَ	بُ	بِ	بَ	اُ	اِ	اَ
tu	ti	ta	bu	bi	ba	u	i	a
نُ	نِ	نَ	طُ	طِ	طَ	دُ	دِ	دَ
nu	ni	na	'tu	'ti	'ta	du	di	da
صُ	صِ	صَ	عُ	عِ	عَ	سُ	سِ	سَ
'su	'si	'sa	'u	'i	'a	su	si	sa
ىُ	ىِ	ىَ	لُ	لِ	لَ	قُ	قِ	قَ
yu	yi	ya	lu	li	la	qu	qi	qa
وُ	وِ	وَ	هُ	هِ	هَ	رُ	رِ	رَ
wu	wi	wa	hu	hi	ha	ru	ri	ra
حُ	حِ	حَ	خُ	خِ	خَ	جُ	جِ	جَ
'hu	'hi	'ha	khu	khi	kha	ju	ji	ja
مُ	مِ	مَ	غُ	غِ	غَ	كُ	كِ	كَ
mu	mi	ma	ghu	ghi	gha	ku	ki	ka

Read the following words, taking care on Short Vowel-signs ←

TO WRITE	kataba	كَتَبَ	ka ta ba
TO SIT	jalasa	جَلَسَ	ja la sa
TO EXPLAIN	shara'ha	شَرَحَ	sha ra 'ha
TO BE NOBLE	karuma	كَرُمَ	ka ru ma
MAN	rajul	رَجُل	ra ju la
BOY	walad	وَلَد	wa la da
TO WEAR	labisa	لَبِسَ	la bi sa
TO DRINK	shariba	شَرِبَ	sha ri ba
STAND	qum	قُم	qu ma

Note :- These signs are usually not indicated in Arabic books, journals etc.

LONG VOWELS

'ا' Alif, 'و' waaw and 'ى' yaa are the only three long vowels used in Arabic.

1. 'أ' Alif is lengthening the 'a' sound.

e. g. با جا حا نا دا را كا سا

saa kaa raa daa naa 'haa jaa baa

2. 'و' Waaw gives the sound of 'o'

e. g. بوجوحونودوروكوسو

so ko ro no 'ho jo bo

3. 'وُ' Waaw with Dammah gives the sound of 'oo' e. g. بُوجُوحُونُودُورُوكُوسُو

soo koo roo noo 'hoo joo boo

4. 'يِ' Yaa with Kasrah gives the sound of 'ee'

e. g. بِي جِي نِي كِي سِي

see kee nee jee bee

Take care on Long Vowel-signs

MONEY	fuloos	فُ لُو س	s loo fu
THAT	z:aalika	ذَا لِ كَ	ka li z:aa
FATHER	waalid	وَا لِ د	d li waa
MARKET	sooq	سُو ق	q soo
BEAUTIFUL	jameel	جَ مِي ل	l mee ja
LOVEABLE	mahboob	مَ ح بُو ب	b boo ha ma
SOUTH	janoob	جَ نُو ب	b noo ja
LIGHT	noor	نُو ر	r noo
INSIDE	daakhil	دَا خِ ل	l khi daa

DIPTHONGS & NUNATIONS

'وَ' 'Waaw with Fathah gives the sound of 'au' 'aw'

e. g. بَوْ جَوْ كَوْ فَوْ صَوْ

sau fau kau jau bau

'يَ' '..' Yaa with Fathah gives the sound of 'ai'

e. g. بَيْ جَيْ كَيْ فَيْ صَيْ

sai fai kai jai bai

TANWEEN (Nunation)

The sounds 'un', 'in' and 'an' at the end of a word, are called Nunation.

'ٌ' Dammah doubled: The Dammah above the other is reversed.

بُ بٌ فُ فٌ

fun fu bun bu

'ً' Fathah doubled: It is put above the letter and it has always an additional alif (not pronounced)

بَ بًا فَ فًا

fan fa ban ba

'ٍ' Kasrah doubled: It is put below the letter.

بِ بٍ فِ فٍ

fin fi bin bi

Take care on Dipthongs and Nunations

STAR	kaukab	kaw ka ba	كَوْكَب
SLEEP	naum	naw ma	نَوْم
FEAR	khauf	khaw fa	خَوْف
GROUND	maidaan	mai daa na	مَيْدَان
HOUSE	bait	bai ta	بَيْت
HEAD	raasun	ra aa sun	رَاسٌ
HEAD (Accusative)	raasan	ra aa san	رَاسًا
HEAD (Genitive)	raasin	ra aa sin	رَاسٍ

Note : There is no indefinite article in Arabic. Indefiniteness in literary Arabic is indicated by the ending of the noun as follows:

Nominative 'ٌ' un

Genitive, Dative 'ٍ' in

Accusative 'ً' an. It is followed by alif, which is not pronounced

DOUBLED CONSONANT & ABSENCE OF VOWEL

ّ SHADDA

The consonant on which 'ّ' Shadda is placed to be pronounced twice. The vowel-sign is placed over this Shadda-sign in case of 'Fathah' or 'Damma' but below, if the vowel is 'Kasrah'

e. g. َّ ُّ ِّ or ِّ

TO STRETCH	madda	مَدَّ (ma dda)
BEAR	dubbun	دُبٌّ (du bbun)
VERY	jiddan	جِدًّا (ji ddan)

ْ SUKUN

When a consonant has no vowel of its own following it, a mark 'ْ' called Sukun is placed over that consonant. e. g.

BUT	bal	بَلْ (ba l)
STAND	qum	قُمْ (qu m)
BRIDGE	jisrun	جِسْرٌ (ji s run)

Read carefully
taking care on Vowel-signs

←

بِي	بُو	بو	بَا	بُ	بِ	بَ	بْ
bee	boo	bo	baa	bu	bi	ba	b
بُّ	بِّ	بَّ	بٍ	بًا	بٌ	بَيْ	بَوْ
bbu	bbi	bba	bin	ban	bun	bai	bau
وِے	وُو	وو	وَا	وُ	وِ	وَ	وْ
wee	woo	wo	waa	wu	wi	wa	w
وُّ	وِّ	وَّ	وٍ	وًا	وٌ	وَےْ	وَوْ
wwu	wwi	wwa	win	wan	wun	wai	wau
فِي	فُو	فو	فَا	فُ	فِ	فَ	فْ
fee	foo	fu	faa	fu	fi	fa	f
فُّ	فِّ	فَّ	فٍ	فًا	فٌ	فَيْ	فَوْ
ffu	ffi	ffa	fin	fan	fun	fai	fau
رِے	رُو	رو	رَا	رُ	رِ	رَ	رْ
ree	roo	ro	raa	ru	ri	ra	r
رُّ	رِّ	رَّ	رٍ	رًا	رٌ	رَےْ	رَوْ
rru	rri	rra	rin	ran	run	rai	rau

طَوْ	طو	طَيْ	طُوْ	طُ	طِيْ	طِ	طا	طَ
'tou	'to	'tai	'too	'tu	'tee	'ti	'taa	'ta
سَوْ	سو	سَيْ	سُوْ	سُ	سِيْ	سِ	سا	سَ
sau	so	sai	soo	su	see	si	saa	sa
مَوْ	مو	مَيْ	مُوْ	مُ	مِيْ	مِ	ما	مَ
mau	mo	mai	moo	mu	mee	mi	maa	ma
كَوْ	كو	كَيْ	كُوْ	كُ	كِيْ	كِ	كا	كَ
kau	ko	kai	koo	ku	kee	ki	kaa	ka
لَوْ	لو	لَيْ	لُوْ	لُ	لِيْ	لِ	لا	لَ
lau	lo	lai	loo	lu	lee	li	laa	la
جَوْ	جو	جَيْ	جُوْ	جُ	جِيْ	جِ	جا	جَ
jau	jo	jai	joo	ju	jee	ji	jaa	ja
عَوْ	عو	عَيْ	عُوْ	عُ	عِيْ	عِ	عا	عَ
'au	'o	'ai	'oo	'u	'ee	'i	'aa	'a
دَوْ	دو	دَيْ	دُوْ	دُ	دِيْ	دِ	دا	دَ
dau	do	dai	doo	du	dee	di	daa	da
نَوْ	نو	نَيْ	نُوْ	نُ	نِيْ	نِ	نا	نَ
nau	no	nai	noo	nu	nee	ni	naa	na

THE METHOD OF WRITING ARABIC

An Arabic word consists of two, three or more letters, all these are written together.

	←PRONUNCIATION	←WORD—	←SPELLING—
PEN galamun	قَلَمٌ mun la qa	قلم ma la qa	ق ل م meem lam qaaf
BUT bal	بَلْ l ba	بل la ba	ب ل laam baa
NUMBER 'adadun	عَدَدٌ dun da 'aa	عدد da da 'aa	ع د د daal daal 'ain
TO CARRY 'hamala	حَمَلَ la ma 'ha	حمل la ma ha	ح م ل laam meem 'haa
CLIMATE 'taqsun	طَقْسٌ sun q ta	طقس sa qa 'ta	ط ق س seen qaaf 'taa
PLANTS nabtun	نَبْتٌ tun b na	نبت ta ba na	ن ب ت taa baa noon
EVENING masaa'un	مَسَاءٌ 'un saa ma	مسا a sa ma	م س ا alif seen meem

MILK labanun	لَبَنٌ (nun ba la)	لبن (na ba la)	ل ب ن (noon baa laam)
MEAT la'hmun	لَحْمٌ (mun 'h la)	لحم (ma 'ha la)	ل ح م (meem 'haa laam)
I anaa	آنَا (naa a)	انا (a na a)	ا ن ا (alif noon alif)
MAN rajulun	رَجُلٌ (lun ju ra)	رجل (la ja ra)	ر ج ل (laam jeem raa)
DOG kalbun	كَلْبٌ (bun l ka)	كلب (ba la ka)	ك ل ب (baa laam kaaf)
RIVER nahrun	نَهْرٌ (run h na)	نهر (ra ha na)	ن ه ر (raa haa noon)
THEY hum	هُمْ (m hu)	هم (ma ha)	ه م (meem haa)
YOU anta	أَنْتَ (ta n a)	انت (ta na a)	ا ن ت (taa noon alif)
TEA shaayun	شَايٌ (yun shaa)	شاى (ya a sha)	ش ا ى (yaa alif sheen)

THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF LETTERS

The Arabic 'etters have three forms. ←

Name	Final	Medial	Initial	Detached	Name	Final	Medial	Initial	Detached
Daad	ـض	ـضـ	ضـ	ض	Alif	ـا	ـا	أ	أ
Taa	ـط	ـطـ	طـ	ط	Baa	ـب	ـبـ	بـ	ب
Zaa	ـظ	ـظـ	ظـ	ظ	Taa	ـت	ـتـ	تـ	ت
Ain	ـع	ـعـ	عـ	ع	Saa	ـث	ـثـ	ثـ	ث
Ghain	ـغ	ـغـ	غـ	غ	Jeem	ـج	ـجـ	جـ	ج
Faa	ـف	ـفـ	فـ	ف	Ha	ـح	ـحـ	حـ	ح
Qaaf	ـق	ـقـ	قـ	ق	Khaa	ـخ	ـخـ	خـ	خ
Kaaf	ـك	ـكـ	كـ	ك	Daal	ـد	ـد	د	د
Laam	ـل	ـلـ	لـ	ل	Zaal	ـذ	ـذ	ذ	ذ
Meem	ـم	ـمـ	مـ	م	Raa	ـر	ـر	ر	ر
Noon	ـن	ـنـ	نـ	ن	Zaa	ـز	ـز	ز	ز
Haa	ـه	ـهـ	هـ	ه	Seen	ـس	ـسـ	سـ	س
Waaw	ـو	ـو	و	و	Sheen	ـش	ـشـ	شـ	ش
Yaa	ـى	ـيـ	يـ	ى	Saad	ـص	ـصـ	صـ	ص

Read carefully

Taking care on Initial, Medial and Final letters.

FATHER	abun	أَبٌ	أ
RARE	naadirun	نَادِرٌ	
WATER	maa'un	مَاءٌ	
SMILING	baasimun	بَاسِمٌ	ب
BIG	kabeerun	كَبِيرٌ	
STUDENT	'taalibun	طَالِبٌ	
TRADE	tijaaratun	تِجَارَةٌ	ت
TO WRITE	kataba	كَتَبَ	
HOUSE	baitun	بَيْتٌ	
FRUIT	th:amarum	ثَمَرٌ	ث
THICK	kath:eefun	كَثِيفٌ	
TO PLOUGH	harath:a	حَرَثَ	

TO SIT	ialasa	جَلَسَ	ج
ROOM	'hujratun	حُجْرَةٌ	
RIPE	naa'dijun	نَاضِجٌ	
SWEET	'hulwun	حُلْوٌ	ح
SEA	bahrun	بَحْرٌ	
SALT	mil'hun	مِلْحٌ	
MAP	kharee'tatun	خَرِيطَةٌ	خ
SINCERE	mukhli'sun	مُخْلِصٌ	
OLD MAN	shaikhun	شَيْخٌ	
LESSON	darsun	دَرْسٌ	د
SUBJECT	maaddatun	مَادَّةٌ	
INDIA	hind	هِنْدٌ	

NICE	‘zareefun	ظَرِيفٌ	ظ
CLEAN	na‘zeefun	نَظِيفٌ	
TO KEEP	‘hafiza	حَفِظَ	
POPULOUS	‘aamirun	عَامِرٌ	ع
PRAYER	laa‘ibun	لَاعِبٌ	
ROAD	shaari‘un	شَارِعٌ	
DUST	ghubaarun	غُبَارٌ	غ
WASHINGBASIN	mighsalatun	مِغْسَلَةٌ	
GOLD-SMITH	saayighun	صَايِغٌ	
BRANCH	far‘un	فَرْعٌ	ف
HIGH	rafee‘un	رَفِيعٌ	
GENTLE	lateefun	لَطِيفٌ	

PEN	qalamun	قَلَمٌ	ق
RUBY	yaaqautun	يَاقُوتٌ	
PAPER	waraqun	وَرَقٌ	
CHURCH	kaneesatun	كَنِيسَةٌ	ك
BROOM	miknisatun	مِكْنَسَةٌ	
FISH	samakun	سَمَكٌ	
SOFT	layanun	لَيِّنٌ	ل
HARD	‘salbun	صَلْبٌ	
THIN	naheelun	نَحِيلٌ	
LAWER	muhaamiun	مُحَامِيٌ	م
TIGER	namirun	نَمِرٌ	
MOTHER	amun	أُمٌّ	

ACTIVITY	nashaa'tun	نِشَاطٌ	ن
TIN	tanakun	تَنَكٌ	
EXERCISE	tamreenun	تَمْرِينٌ	
CRESCENT	hilaalun	هِلَالٌ	ه
RIVER	nahrun	نَهْرٌ	
FACE	wajhun	وَجْهٌ	
TIME	waqtun	وَقْتٌ	و
PEOPLE	qaumun	قَوْمٌ	
HE, IT	huwa	هُوَ	
HAND	yadun	يَدٌ	ى
CHALK	'tabaasheerun	طَبَاشِيرُ	
CHAIR	kursee'un	كُرْسِيءٌ	

SECOND PART — الْجُزْءُ الثَّانِي

PRONOUN

'dameerun ضَمِيرٌ

I	anaa	أَنَا
WE	na'hnu	نَحْنُ
YOU (masculine)	anta	أَنْتَ
YOU (m. plural)	antum	أَنْتُمْ
YOU (feminine)	anti	أَنْتِ
YOU (f. plural)	antunna	أَنْتُنَّ
YOU (dual m. & f.)	antumaa	أَنْتُمَا
He	huwa	هُوَ
THEY	hum	هُمْ
SHE	hiya	هِيَ
THEY (f.)	hunna	هُنَّ
THEY (dual m. & f.)	humaa	هُمَا

VERB

fa‘halu فَعَلُ

TO GO	z:ahaba	ذَهَبَ
TO EAT	akala	أَكَلَ
TO WRITE	kataba	كَتَبَ
TO SIT	jalasa	جَلَسَ
TO SEE	na‘zara	نَظَرَ
TO DO	‘amila	عَمِلَ
TO HEAR	sami‘a	سَمِعَ
TO OPEN	fataha	فَتَحَ
TO RAISE	rafa‘a	رَفَعَ
TO KNOW	‘arafa	عَرَفَ
TO SEEK	‘talaba	طَلَبَ
TO GATHER	ijtama‘a	اِجْتَمَعَ

TO WEAR	labisa	لَبِسَ
TO DRINK	shariba	شَرِبَ
TO PLAY	la‘iba	لَعِبَ
TO SLEEP	naama	نَامَ
TO LAUGH	‘dahika	ضَحِكَ
TO SMILE	basama	بَسَمَ
TO PLUCK	qa‘tafa	قَطَفَ
TO FORGET	nasiya	نَسِيَ
TO CORRECT	sala‘ha	صَلَحَ
TO HARM	‘darra	قَرَّ
TO HELP	na‘sara	نَصَرَ
TO SMELL	shamma	شَمَّ
TO HONOUR	sharrafa	شَرَّفَ
TO LECTURE	khataba	خَطَبَ

THE FAMILY

al 'aa'ilatu اَلْعَائِلَةُ

FATHER	ab (un)	أَب
MOTHER	umm	أُمّ
SON	ibn	إِبْن
DAUGHTER	bint	بِنْت
HUSBAND	zauj	زَوْج
WIFE	zaujah	زَوْجَة
BROTHER	akh	أَخ
SISTER	ukht	أُخْت
CHILD	'tifl	طِفْل
GRAND-FATHER	jadda	جَدّ
UNCLE	khaal	خَال
AUNT	khaalah	خَالَه

Note: 1. Nunation is not observed in ordinary conversation.
In colloquial indefiniteness is rendered by the simple noun without the article.

BABY	ra'dee'a	رَضِيع
YOUNG LADY	shaabbaḥ	شَابَّة
BACHELOR	'aanis	عَانِس
BRIDE GROOM	'arees	عَرِيس
BRIDE	'aroos	عَرُوس
WIDOW	armalaḥ	أَرْمَلَة
SON-IN-LAW	sihar	صِهَر
DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	kinnaḥ	كِنَّة
GRAND SON	hafeed	حَفِيد
WOMAN	imraaḥ	إِمْرَاة
GIRL	jawaaree	جَوَارِي
MISTER	assayyad	اَلسَّيِّد
MISSUS, MISTRESS	assayyadaḥ	اَلسَّيِّدَة
MISS	aanisaḥ	آنِسَة

2. Without nunation or vowel the feminine suffix ةٌ 'h' is not pronounced.

THE PARTS OF THE BODY

ajzaa‘u al jismin اَجْزَاءُ اَلْجِسْمِ

BODY	jism	جِسْم
HEAD	raas	رَاس
FACE	wajh	وَجْه
HAIR	sha‘ar	شَعْر
EYE	‘ain	عَيْن
NOSF	anf	أَنْف
EAR	uz:n	أُذْن
TEETH	sin	سِنّ
NECK	‘unug	عُنُق
SHOULDER	katif	كَتِف
CHEEK	khaddood	خَدّود
HAND	yad	يَد

PALM	kaf	كَف
FINGER	i‘sba‘a	إِصْبَع
MOUTH	fam	فَم
TONGUE	lisaan	لِسَان
CHIN	z:aqn	ذَقْن
ARM	z:iraa‘a	ذِرَاع
CHEST	‘sadar	صَدَر
HEART	qalb	قَلْب
STOMACH	ma‘idaḥ	مَعِدَة
LEG	rijul	رِجُل
FOOT	kadam	قَدَم
SKIN	jild	جِلْد
BLOOD	dam	دَم
KNEE	rukbaḥ	رُكْبَة

BUILDING

binaayat بِنَايَة

HOUSE	bait	بَيْت
ROOM	'hujraḥ	حُجْرَة
DOOR	baab	بَاب
WALL	'haa'i't	حَائِط
RESIDENCE	manzi	مَنْزِل
STOREY	'taabiq	طَابِق
KITCHEN	ma'tbakh	مَطْبَخ
BATH-ROOM	ghurfat hammaam	غُرْفَة حَمَّام
DINING-ROOM	ghurfat 'ta'aam	غُرْفَة طَعَام
SITTING-ROOM	ghurfat juloos	غُرْفَة جُلُوس
BED-ROOM	ghurfat naum	غُرْفَة نَوْم
WINDOW	naafiz:aḥ	نَافِذَة

COURT-YARD	finaa ad-daar	فِنَاالدَّار
PILLAR	'imaad	عِمَاد
FOUNDATION	asaas	أَسَاس
GARDEN	bustaan	بُسْتَان
FLAT	shaqqaḥ	شَقَّة
STAIR-CASE	ma'tlaa'u ad-daraj	مَطْلَعُ الدَّرَج
BALCONY	balkoon	بَلْكُون
BATHING-TUB	jarn hammaam	جَرْن حَمَّام
TAP	hanafiyyaḥ	حَنَفِيَّة
DRAWERS	jawàareer	جَوَارِير
CHAIR	kursee	كُرْسِي
BED	farshah	فَرْشَه
LAMP	qindeel	قِنْدِيل
FURNITURE	ath:aath:	أَثَاث

CLOTHES

malaabis مَلَابِسُ

DRESS	th:aub	ثَوْب
OVER COAT	mi'h'taf	مِحْطَف
SHIRT	qamee's	قَمِيْص
TROUSERS	izaar	إِزَار
HAT, CAP	burnai'tah	بُرْنَيْطَة
COAT	sutrah	سُتْرَة
SHAWL	shaal	شَال
SKIRT	tannaurah	تَنَّوْرَة
FROCK	frok	فروك
BODICE	'sadrah	صَدْرَة
KERCHIEF	mindeel	مِنْدِيْل
SHOE	jazmah	جَزْمَة

THE DOMESTIC ARTICLES

adwaatu al-ma'tbakhi أَدْوَاتُ الْمَطْبَخِ

FIRE	naar	نَار
FIREWOOD	'ha'tab	حَطَب
OVEN	furn	فُرْن
STOVE	mauqid	مَوْقِد
PAN	miqlaah	مِقْلَاة
POT	qidri	قِدْرِ
PLATE	'sahn	صَحْن
DISH	jaa't	جَاط
SAUCER	'sahan sagheer	صَحَن صَغِيْر
BASIN	'tusht	طَشْت
KNIFE	sikkeen	سِكِّيْن
SPOON	mil'aqah	مِلْعَقَة

‘ta‘aam طَعَام

WATER	maa	مَاء
MILK	laban	لَبَن
EGG	bai‘dah	بَيْضَة
MEAT	la‘hn	لَحْم
BREAD	khubz	خُبْز
TEA	shaay	شَاى
FISH	samak	سَمَك
HONEY	‘asal	عَسَل
WHEAT	qam‘h	قَمْح
COFFEE	qahwaḥ	قَهْوَة
SUGAR	sukkar	سُكَّر
OIL	zait	زَيْت

BEER	beeraḥ	بِيرة
ICE CREAM	bau‘zaḥ	بَوْظَة
OMLET	‘ijjiḥ	عِجّة
SPINECH	sabaanikh	سَبَانِخ
SENCE	‘sal‘saḥ	صَلْصَة
STEW	yakhniḥ	يَخْنِة
BEANS-STEW	yakhnit faasauliyaa	يَخْنِة فَاصُولِيَا
FRIED-EGGS	bee‘d maqlee	بِيض مَقْلِي
BOILED-EGGS	bee‘d maslooq	بِيض مَسْلُوق
SOUP	shaurabah	شَوْرَبَة
CHIKENS-SOUP	shaurabat dajaaj	شَوْرَبَة دَجَاج
VEGETABLES-SOUP	snaurabat khu‘draḥ	شَوْرَبَة خُضْرَة
FRIED-FISH	samak maqlee	سَمَك مَقْلِي
EGG-PLANT	baaz:injaan	بَاذِنْجَان

VEGETABLES

khu'drawaat خُضْرَوات

POTATO	ba'taa'taa	بَطَاطَا
RADISH	fijal	فِجَل
BEETROOT	shamandar	شَمَنْدَر
BEET	silq	سِلْق
TOMATO	banadaurah	بَنَدَوْرَة
CARROT	jazar	جَزَر
CUCUMBER	khi'yaar	خِيَار
ONION	ba'sal	بَصَل
CAULIFLOWER	zahrah	زَهْرَة
CABBAGE	malfoof	مَلْفُوف
SPINACH	sabaanikh	سَبَانِخ
GARLIC	th:oom	ثُوم

FRUITS

ath:maar أَثْمَار

APPLE	tuffaa'hah	تُفَّاحَة
DATE	bala'h	بَلَح
BANANA	mauz	مَوْز
DRIED DATE	tamr	تَمْر
ORANGE	burtuqaal	بُرْتُقَال
POMEGRANATE	rummaan	رُمَّان
LEMON	laimoon	لَيْمُون
GRAPES	'inab	عِنَب
FIG	teen	تِين
APRICOT	mishmish	مِشْمِش
ALMOND	lauz	لَوْز
PLUMS	khaukh	خَوْخ

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

hayawaanaat aleefah حَيَوَانَات أَلِيفَة

HORSE	‘hi‘saan	حِصَان
CAMEL	jamal	جَمَل
SHEEP	ghanam	غَنَم
LAMB	hamal	جَمَل
GOAT	anzaḥ	عَنْزَة
BAFFALO	jaamoos	جَامُوس
COW	baqaraḥ	بَقَرَة
DONKEY	‘himaar	حِمَار
BULL	th:aur	ثَوْر
PIG	khinzeeri	خِنْزِير
CAT	qi‘t‘taḥ	قِطَّة
DOG	kalb	كَلْب

WILD ANIMALS

hayawaanaat baarriyaat حَيَوَانَات بَرِّيَة

FOX	th:a‘alab	ثَعْلَب
DEER	timsaa‘h	تِمْسَاح
BEAR	dubb	دُبّ
TIGER	namir	نَمِر
LION	asad	أَسَد
WOLF	z:i‘ib	ذِئْب
MONKEY	sa‘adaan	سَعْدَان
ELEPHANT	feel	فِيل
SNAKE	‘hayyaḥ	حَيَّة
LEOPARD	fahd	فَهْد
HAYENA	‘dabu‘h	ضَبُع
JIRAFFE	zaraafaḥ	زَرَافَة

BIRDS

'tair طَيْر

HEN	dajaajaḥ	دَجَاجَة
COCK	deek	دِيْك
DUCK	bu't'taḥ	بُطَّة
DOVE	'hamaamaḥ	حَمَامَة
PEACOCK	'taawoos	طَاوُوس
TURKEY	'habash	حَبَش
SPARROW	dooree	دُوْرِي
SWAN	baj'aḥ	بَجْعَة
OWL	baumaḥ	بَوْمَة
EAGLE	nasr	نَسْر
VULTURE	'uqaab	عُقَاب
PARROT	babbaghaa'a	بَبَّغَاء

NATURE

qudraḥ قُدْرَة

WORLD	'aalam	عَالَم
SEA	ba'hr	بَحْر
SKY	samaa'a	سَمَاء
SUN	shams	شَمْس
MOON	qamar	قَمَر
CLOUD	sa'haab	سَحَاب
STAR	kaukab	كَوْكَب
RIVER	nahr	نَهْر
RAIN	ma'tar	مَطَر
AIR	hawaa	هَوَا
FOREST	ghaabaḥ	غَابَة
LIGHT	noor	نُوْر

PLACES

amaakin أَمَاكِنْ

FIELD	maidaan	مَيْدَان
MOSQUE	masjid	مَسْجِد
MARKET	sooq	سُوْق
STATION	maha‘t‘tah	مَحَطَّة
AIR-PORT	ma‘taar	مَطَار
FACTORY	masna‘a	مَصْنَع
COUNTRY	balad	بَلَد
ISLAND	jazeerah	جَزِيْرَة
DESERT	‘sahraa	صَحْرَا
TEMPLE	kaneesaḥ	كَنِيْسَة
GRAVE	qabr	قَبُر
MOUNTAIN	jabal	جَبَل

DIRECTIONS

jihaat جِهَات

EAST	sharq	شَرْق
WEST	gharb	غَرْب
NORTH	shimaal	شِمَال
SOUTH	janoob	جُنُوْب
INSIDE	jawwaa	جَوَّا
OUTSIDE	barraa	بَرَّا
BACK SIDE	‘zahr	ظَهْر
BELOW	ta‘hta	تَحْت
AROUND	haul	حَوْل
RIGHT HAND	yameen	يَمِيْن
LEFT HAND	yasaar	يَسَار
DOWN WARD	litahti	لِتَحْتِ

TIME

waqt وَقْت

DAY	yaum	يَوْم
NIGHT	lail	لَيْل
TODAY	alyaum	اَلْيَوْم
YESTERDAY	ams	أَمْس
TOMORROW	ghadan	غَداً
WEEK	usboo‘a	أُسْبُوْع
MONTH	shahr	شَهْر
YEAR	sanah	سَنَة
HOUR	saa‘ah	سَاعَة
MINUTE	daqeeqah	دَقِيْقَة
SECOND	th:aaniyah	ثَانِيَة
MOMENT	lah‘zah	لَحْظَة

MIDNIGHT	ni‘si . al-laili	نِصْفُ اللَّيْلِ
DAWN	fajir	فَجْر
SUNRISE	shurooq	شُرُوْق
MORNING	‘sabaa‘h	صَبَاح
NOON	‘zuhur	ظُهْر
MID-DAY	nisfu al-naheeri	نِصْفُ النَّهَارِ
AFTER-NOON	ba‘ada a‘z-‘zuhuri	بَعْدَ الظُّهْرِ
SUNSET	ghuroobu ash-shamsi	غُرُوْبُ الشَّمْسِ
EVENING	masaa‘a	مَسَاء
FORTNIGHT	usboo‘aani	أُسْبُوْعَانِ
CENTURY	qarn	قَرْن
SOMETIMES	i‘hyaanan	إِحْيَانًا
EVERY DAY	kullu yaum	كُلُّ يَوْم
DAILY	yaumee	يَوْمِي

WEEK DAYS

ayyamu al-asbau'a أَيَّامُ الْأُسْبُوعِ

SUNDAY	yaumu-l-a'hadi	يَوْمُ الْأَحَدِ
MONDAY	yaumu-l-ith:naini	يَوْمُ الْإِثْنَيْنِ
TUESDAY	yaumu-th:-th:ulaath:aa'i	يَوْمُ الثَّلَاثَاءِ
WEDNESDAY	yaumu-l-'arba'aa'i	يَوْمُ الْأَرْبَعَاءِ
THURSDAY	yaumu-l-khameesi	يَوْمُ الْخَمِيسِ
FRIDAY	yaumu-l-jum'ati	يَوْمُ الْجُمُعَةِ
SATURDAY	yaumu-s-sabti	يَوْمُ السَّبْتِ

MONTHS OF THE HIJRI YEAR

ash-shhoru-l hjreetu-l arabiyyatu اَلشُّهُورُ الْهِجْرِيَّةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ

mu'harramun	مُحَرَّمٌ
'safarun	صَفَرٌ
rabee'u-l awwalu	رَبِيعُ الْأَوَّلُ
rabee'u-l aakiru	رَبِيعُ الْآخِرُ
jumaadiu-l loolaa	جُمَادَى الْأُولَى
jumaadiu-l okhraa	جُمَادَى الْأُخْرَى
rajabun	رَجَبٌ
sha'abaanun	شَعْبَانُ
rama'daanu	رَمَضَانُ
shawwaalun	شَوَّالٌ
z:oo-l qa'adati	ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ
z:oo-l hijjati	ذُو الْحِجَّةِ

MONTHS OF THE CHRISTIAN YEAR

ash-shhor al milaadiyyah اَلشُّهُورُ المِيلَادِيَّة

It is used in Egypt

JANUARY	yanaa'ir	يَنَايِر
FEBRUARY	fibraa'ir	فِبْرَايِر
MARCH	maaris	مَارِس
APRIL	ibreel	إِبرِيل
MAY	maayoo	مَايُو
JUNE	yooniyoo	يُونْيُو
JULY	yooliyoo	يُولْيُو
AUGUST	aghas'tus	أَغَسْطُس
SEPTEMBER	sibtimbir	سِبْتِمْبِر
OCTOBER	uktoobir	أكْتُوبِر
NOVEMBER	naufimbir	نُوفِمْبِر
DECEMBER	deesimbir	دِيْسِمْبِر

QUALITIES

'sifaat صِفَات

SWEET	hulw	حُلْو
CLEAN	na'zeef	نَظِيف
SMALL	'sagheer	صَغِير
STRONG	qawi	قَوِي
BEAUTIFUL	jameel	جَمِيل
GOOD	'saali'h	صَالِح
DIRTY	wasikh	وَسِخ
BITTER	murr	مُرّ
BLACK	aswad	أَسْوَد
WHITE	abya'd	أَبْيَض
BLUE	azraq	أَزْرَق
GREEN	ukh'dar	أَخْضَر

RED	a‘hmar	أَحْمَر
YELLOW	a‘sfar	أَصْفَر
BROWN	bunnee	بُنِّي
COLD	barw	بَرْو
NEW	jadeed	جَدِيْد
LITTLE	qaleel	قَلِيْل
COSTLY	ghaaliah	غَالِيَه
MANY	kath:eer	كَثِير
USEFUL	naafi‘a	نَافِع
BIG	kabeer	كَبِير
OLD	‘ateeq	عَتِيْق
WEAK	‘da‘eef	ضَعِيْف
UGLY	bashi‘a	بَشِع
NICE	‘zareef	ظَرِيْف

VIRTUES

fa‘daa‘il فَضَائِل

KIND	lateef	لَطِيْف
LOVING	muhib	مُحِب
HAPPY	sa‘aid	سَعِيْد
CLEVER	maahir	مَاهِر
WISE	‘aaqil	عَاقِل
CHEERFUL	mubtahij	مُبْتَهِج
GENEROUS	kareem	كَرِيْم
MERCIFUL	ra‘heem	رَحِيْم
FIRMNESS	mataanah	مَتَانَة
FAITHFUL	mukhli‘s	مُخْلِص
TRUTHFUL	saadiq	صَادِق
POLITE	muhaz:z:ab	مُهَذَّب

THE CARDINAL NUMBERS

al-'adaadu al 'saleetu الْأَعْدَادُ الْأَصْلِيَّةُ

ONE	waahid	وَاحِد
TWO	ith:naani	إِثْنَانِ
THREE	th:alaath:ah	ثَلَاثَة
FOUR	arba'ah	أَرْبَعَة
FIVE	khamsah	خَمْسَة
SIX	sittah	سِتَّة
SEVEN	sab'ah	سَبْعَة
EIGHT	th:amaaniyah	ثَمَانِيَة
NINE	tiss'ah	تِسْعَة
TEN	'ashrah	عَشَرَة
ELEVEN	a'hda 'ashara	أَحَدَ عَشَرَ
TWELVE	ith:naa 'ashara	إِثْنَا عَشَرَ

THIRTEEN	th:alaath:atu 'ashara	ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ
FOURTEEN	arba'atu 'ashara	أَرْبَعَةَ عَشَرَ
FIFTEEN	khamsatu 'ashara	خَمْسَةَ عَشَرَ
SIXTEEN	sittatu 'ashara	سِتَّةَ عَشَرَ
SEVENTEEN	sab'atu 'ashara	سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ
EIGHTEEN	th:amaaniyatu 'ashara	ثَمَانِيَةَ عَشَرَ
NINTEEN	tis'atu 'ashara	تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ
TWENTY	'ishroona	عِشْرُوْنَ
TWENTY ONE	waa'hdun wa 'ishroona	وَاحِدٌ وَعِشْرُوْنَ
TWENTY TWO	ith:naani wa 'ishroona	إِثْنَانِ وَعِشْرُوْنَ
THIRTY	th:alaath:oona	ثَلَاثُوْنَ
FOURTY	arba'oona	أَرْبَعُوْنَ
FIFTY	khamsoona	خَمْسُوْنَ
SIXTY	sittoona	سِتُّوْنَ

SEVENTY	sab‘aoona	سَبْعُوْنَ
EIGHTY	th:amaanoona	ثَمَانُوْنَ
NINETY	tis‘aoona	تِسْعُوْنَ
HUNDRED	mi‘ah	مِائَة
A HUNDRED AND ONE	mi‘ah wa waa‘hid	مِائَة وَوَاحِد
A HUNDRED AND TEN	mi‘ah wa ‘ashrah	مِائَة وَعَشَرَة
TWO HUNDRED	mi‘ataani	مِائَتَانِ
THREE HUNDRED	th:alaath:u mi‘ah	ثَلَاثُ مِائَة
FOUR HUNDRED	arba‘au mi‘ah	أَرْبَعُ مِائَة
FIVE HUNDRED	khamsu mi‘ah	خَمْسُمِائَة
ONE THOUSAND	alf	أَلْف
TEN THOUSAND	ashratu alaaf	عَشَرَةُ آلَاف
TWENTY THOU SAND	ishroom alf	عِشْرُوْنَ أَلْف
ONE MILLION	miliyoona	مِلْيُوْن

THE ORDINAL NUMBERS

al ‘adaadu at-taritibiyatu اَلْأَعْدَادُ التَّرْتِيْبِيَّةُ

FIRST	awwal	أَوَّل
SECOND	th:aanee	ثَانِي
THIRD	th:aalith:	ثَالِث
FOURTH	raabi‘a	رَابِع
FIFTH	khaamis	خَامِس
SIXTH	saadis	سَادِس
SEVENTH	saabi‘a	سَابِع
EIGHTH	th:aamin	ثَامِن
NINETH	taasi‘a	تَاسِع
TENTH	‘aashir	عَاشِر
ELEVENTH	haadee ‘ashar	حَادِي عَشَر
TWELFTH	th:aanee ‘ashar	ثَانِي عَشَر

EDUCATION

ta'aleem تَعْلِيم

SCHOOL	madrasaḥ	مَدْرَسَة
COLLEGE	kulliyaḥ	كُلِّيَة
STUDENT	taalib	طَالِب
TEACHER	mu'allim	مُعَلِّم
PROFESSOR	ustaaz:	أُسْتَاذ
PRINCIPAL	'ameed	عَمِيْد
LESSON	dars	دَرْس
BOOK	kitaab	كِتَاب
NOTE BOOK	karraasaḥ	كَرَّاسَة
PAPER	waraqaḥ	وَرَقَة
BLACK-BOARD	sabbooraḥ	سَبُّوْرَة
CLASS ROOM	hujratu addiraasati	حُجْرَةُ الدِّرَاسَة

CHALK	'tabaaseer	طَبَاشِير
CHAIR	kursee	كُرْسِي
TABLE	min'dadah	مِنْضَدَة
PEN	qalam	قَلَم
PENCIL	qalam ra'saa's	قَلَمْ رِصَاص
QUESTION	sawaal	سُوَال
ANSWER	jawwaab	جَوَّاب
MARKS	'alaamaat	عَلَامَات
LEARN	yata'allam	يَتَعَلَّم
LANGUAGE	lughah	لُغَة
HOME WORK	far'd	فَرْض
SENTENCE	jumlah	جُمْلَة
WORD	kalimah	كَلِمَة
EXAMINATION	imti'haan	إِمْتِحَان

JOURNAL

‘si‘haaf صِحَاف

NEWSPAPER	‘sa‘heefah	صَحِيفَة
JOURNALIST	‘sihafee	صِحَافِي
NEWS	‘hadeeth:	حَدِيث
AGENT	wakeel	وَكِيل
WRITER	mu‘sannif	مُصَنِّف
POET	shaa‘ir	شَاعِر
POETRY	shi‘ar	شِعْر
PROSE	nath:r	نَثْر
POEM	qa‘seedah	قَصِيدَة
DICTIONARY	qaamoos	قَامُوس
EDITOR	ra‘ees tahreer	رَئِيس تَحْرِير
DRAMA	tamth:eeleeh	تَمْثِيلِيَة

PROFESSIONS

wa‘zaa‘if وَظَائِف

SOLDIER	jundee	جُنْدِى
WORKER	‘aamil	عَامِل
CLERK, WRITER	kaatib	كَاتِب
BARBER	hallaaq	حَلَّاق
BUTCHER	lahhaam	لَحَّام
DRIVER	saa‘iq sayyaarah	سَائِق سَيَّارَة
LAWYER	muhaamee	مُحَامِى
DOCTOR	‘tabeeb	طَبِيب
SURGEON	jarraa‘h	جَرَّاح
ENGINEER	muhandis	مُهَنْدِس
AUTHOR	mu‘allif	مُؤَلِّف
TRANSLATOR	mutarjim	مُتَرْجِم

POSTMAN	saa'ee al-bareed	ساعِي الْبَرِيْد
NURSE	mumarri'dah	مُمَرِّضَة
ACTRESS	mumath:th:ilah	مُمَثِّلَة
SINGER	mughannee	مُغَنِّي
LIBRARIAN	kutubee	كُتُبِي
DENTIST	'tabeeb asnaan	طَبِيْب أَسْنَان
AUDITOR	mudaqqiq hisaabaat	مُدَقِّق حِسَابَات
DROUGHTSMAN	rassaam	رَسَّام
SAILOR	mallaa'h	مَلَّاح
PORTER	hammaal	حَمَّال
TAILOR	khiyaa't	خِيَاط
POLICEMAN	shura'ti	شُرْطِي
SPY	jaasoos	جَاسُوْس
COOK	'tabbaakh	طَبَّاخ

DISEASES

amraa'd أَمْرَاض

PAIN	alam	أَلَم
ACHE	waja'a	وَجْع
WEAK	'da'eef	ضَعِيْف
SICK	maree'd	مَرِيْض
PATIENT	'aleel	عَلِيْل
HEADACHE	waja'a raas	وَجْع رَاس
COUGH	su'aal	سُعَال
SWELLING	tawarrum	تَوَرُّم
WOUND	jur'h	جُرْح
COLD	zukaam	زُكَام
FEVER	humma	حُمَّى
VOMITING	taqai'u	تَقَيُّؤ

COMMERCIAL

tijaaiyh تِجَارِيَة

MONEY	'imlah	عُمْلَة
CASH	naqdan	نَقْدًا
AMOUNT	mablagh	مَبْلَغ
COST	th:aman	ثَمَن
VALUE	qeemah	قِيمَة
DUE	ma'tloob	مَطْلُوب
SALE	bai'a	بَيْع
PURCHASE	shiraain	شِرَاءِ
COMPANY	sharikah	شَرِكَة
PARTNER	shareekah	شَرِيكَة
PARTNERSHIP	isht:raak	اِشْتِرَاك
SHARE	sahm	سَهْم

SHARE HOLDER	musaahim	مُسَاهِم
CAPITAL	raas maal	رَأس مَال
PROFIT	faaydah	فَائِدَة
LOSS	khasaarah	خَسَارَة
DISCOUNT	'hasm	حَسْم
INCOME	dakhl	دَخْل
INTEREST	rib'h	رِبْح
EXPORT	ta'sdeer	تَصْدِير
IMPORT	taureed	تَوْرِيد
TAX	'dareebah	ضَرِيبَة
BANK	ma'sreef	مَصْرِف
POST, MAIL	bareed	بَرِيد
TELEGRAM	barqiyah	بَرْقِيَة
ACCOUNT	'hisaab	حِسَاب

GOVERNMENT

‘hukoomaḥ حكومة

PUBLIC	‘aamm	عامّ
KING	malik	مَلِك
FLAG	‘alam	عَلَم
PARLIAMENT	majlees nawaab	مجلس نواب
CABINET	majlees wazaran	مجلس وزرا
PRESIDENT	ra‘ees	رئيس
PRIME MINISTER	ra‘ees wazaran	رئيس وزرا
MINISTRY	wizaaraḥ	وزارة
MINISTER	wazeer	وزير
NATION	qaum	قوم
COUNTRY	balad	بلد
MUNICIPALITY	baladiyaḥ	بلدية

BUDGET	meezaaniyaḥ	ميزانية
PLANNING	takh‘tee‘t	تخطيط
CONFERENCE	muwtamar	مؤتمر
INTERNATIONAL	duwalee	دولي
LAW	qaanoon	قانون
VISA	taasheeraḥ	تاشيرة
PASSPORT	jawaazu as-safar	جواز السفر
REPUBLIC	jamhooriyaḥ	جمهورية
SOCIALISM	ishtiraa kiyaḥ	اشتراكية
CAPITALISM	raasmaaliyaḥ	رأسمالية
ARREST	qaba‘da	قبض
NATIONALIZATION	taameem	تأميم
DEMOCRACY	dimuqraa‘tiya	دمقراطية
COLONIALISM	isti‘amaar	استعمار

INTERROGATIVE

adwaatun al-listifaamu أَدْوَاتُ اَلْاِسْتِفْهَامُ

WHO	man	مَن
WHAT	maa	مَا
WHERE	aina	أَيْنَ
HOW	kaifa	كَيْفَ
WHICH	ayyu	أَيُّ
WHY	limaaz:aa	لِمَاذَا
WHEN	mataa	مَتٰى
HOW MANY	kam	كَم
WHAT THING	ayyu sayin	أَيُّ شَيْءٍ
WHICH (f)	ayyaḥ	أَيَّة
ARE ?	hal	هَل
Do ?	a	أَ

PREPOSITIONS

haroof jarr حُرُوف جَرّ

TO	li	لِ
UNTIL, TO	ilaa	إِلٰى
IN	fee	فِي
ON, ABOVE	ʻalaa	عَلٰى
ABOVE	fauqa	فَوْقَ
FROM	maʻa	مَعَ
WITH	min	مِنْ
BY, WITH	bi	بِ
AT	ladai	لَدَىْ
AND	wa	وَ
NO	laa, kallaa	لَا - كَلَّا
NEVER	muʻtlaqan	مُطْلَقًا

NOW	allaan	اَلْآنَ
HERE	hunaa	هُنَا
THERE	hunaaka	هُنَاكَ
UNLESS	maalam	مَالَمْ
VERY	jiddan	جِدًّا
SOMETIMES	ihyaanan	أَحْيَانًا
SOME	ba‘a‘d	بَعْضٌ
NEAR	qurb	قُرْبٌ
LATE	mutaakhir	مُتَاخِرٌ
OUT	khaarijan	خَارِجًا
SINCE	munz:u	مُنْذُ
BEFORE	amaam	أَمَامَ
AFTER	ba‘ada	بَعْدَ
BETWEEN	baina	بَيْنَ

THIRD PART اَلْجُزْءُ الثَّالِثُ

SENTENCES OF ONE WORD

جُمْلَاتُ كَلِمَةٍ

jumlaatun kalimati

SHE DID.	fa‘alat	فَعَلَتْ
YOU ARE WRITING	taktubu	تَكْتُبُ
I LOVE YOU.	ahabbaka	أُحِبُّكَ
HE WROTE.	kataba	كَتَبَ
SHE DOES.	taf‘alu	تَفْعَلُ
HE DRINKS.	yashrabu	يَشْرَبُ
YOU HEARD.(f)	sami‘ati	سَمِعْتِ
WE WERE.	kunnaa	كُنَّا
OUR BOYS.	aulaadunaa	أَوْلَادُنَا

SENTENCES OF TWO WORDS

jumlaatu kalimataani جُمْلَاتُ كَلِمَتَانِ

IT IS A CAMEL. هٰذَا جَمَلٌ -
haaz:aa jamalun

IT IS A BOOK. هٰذَا كِتَابٌ -
haaz:aa kitaabun

HE IS A TEACHER. هٰذَا أُسْتَاذٌ -
haaz:aa ustaaz:un

I AM A BOY. اَنَا وَلَدٌ -
anaa waladun

YOU ARE SMALL. أَنت صَغِيْرٌ -
antaa sagheerun

THAT IS A DOG. ذٰلِكَ كَلْبٌ -
z:aalika kalbun

I SEE YOU. اَنَا أَرَاكَ -
anna araaka

A NEW BOOK. كِتَابٌ جَدِيْدٌ -
kitaabun jadeedun

THAT IS A MONKEY. ذٰلِكَ قِرْدٌ -
z:aalika qirdun

I GO IN THE MORNING. أَذْهَبُ صَبَاحًا -
az:habu sabaahan

ROSHANARA IS SMILING. رَوْشَنَارَا بَاسِمَةٌ -
roshanaaraa baasimatun

I WRITE WITH MY PEN. أَكْتُبُ بِقَلَمِي -
aktubu bi qalamee

HE DID NOT GO. مَا ذَهَبَ -
maa z:ahab

SPEAK THE TRUTH. أَنْطَقُ بِالصِّدْقِ -
an'taqu bi a's-'sidqi

THE SUN IS RISING. اَلشَّمْسُ طَالِعَةٌ -
ash-shamsu taali'atun

THE ROOM IS BIG. اَلْغُرْفَةُ كَبِيْرَةٌ -
al-ghurfatu kabeeratun

THE BREAD IS MINE. اَلْخُبْزُ لِي -
al-khubzu lee

I HAVE MONEY. عِنْدِي فُلُوسٌ -
'aindee fuloosun.

THE BICYCLE IS NEW. اَلْعَجَلَةُ جَدِيْدَةٌ -
al-'ajalatu jadeedatun

SENTENCES OF THREE WORDS

jumlaatu kalimaatin جُمْلاَتُ كَلِمَاتٍ

I AM DRINKING COFFEE. اَشْرَبُ الْقَهْوَةَ -
ashrabu al-qahwatu

THE PEN IS ON THE TABLE. اَلْقَلَمُ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ -
al-qalamu alaa al-maktabi

HE IS A POST-MAN. هُوَ سَاعِي الْبَرِيْدُ -
huwa saa'i al-bareedu

I WILL COME TO YOU. اَنَا آتٍ اِلَيْكَ -
anaa aatin ilaika

SHE WAS IN THE HOUSE. هِيَ كَانَتْ فِي الدَّارِ -
hiya kaanat fee ad-daari

SHE WRITES A LETTER. هِيَ تَكْتُبُ مَكْتُوبًا -
hiya taktubu maktooban

YOU SMOKED A CIGARETTE اَنْتَ شَرِبْتَ سِيْجَارَةً
anta sharibta seejaaratan

THEY WROTE TO US. هُنَّ كَتَبْنَ اِلَيْنَا -
hunna katabna ilainaa

THE STAR IS SHINING. اَلْكَوْكَبُ لاَمِعٌ -
al-kaukabu laami'un

I ATE A SWEET ORANGE.- اَكَلْتُ بُرْتُقَالَةً حُلْوَةً
akaltu burtuqaalatnan hulwatan

HE BEGAN TO WALK. هُوَ جَعَلَ يَمْشِيْ -
huwa ja'ala yamshee

WHERE DOES THE BOY LIVE? اَيْنَ يَسْكُنُ الْوَلَدُ
aina yaskunu al-waladu

I WAS IN THE STATION اَنَا كُنْتُ فِي الْمَحَطَّةِ -
anaa kuntu fee al-mahattati

SHE LISTENED TO MY TALK هِيَ سَمِعَتْ كَلاَمِيْ
hiya sami'at kalaami

WE DRINK TEA نَحْنُ نَشْرَبُ شَايًا -
na'hnu nashribu shaa'yan

HE WENT YESTERDAY. هُوَ ذَهَبَ اَمْسِ -
huwa z:ahaba amsi

HE IS BUYING A BOOK. هُوَ يَشْتَرِيْ كِتَابًا -
huwa yashtaree kitaaban

I AGREED WITH HER. اَنَا وَفَقْتُ مَعَهَا -
anaa wafaqtu ma'ahaa

I AM A FRIGHTENED MAN.- اَنَا رَجُلٌ خَائِفٌ
anaa rajulun khaa'ifun

jumlaatu istifhaameetin جُمْلَاتُ إِسْتِفْهَامِيَّةٍ

WHO IS HE ? man huwa	مَنْ هُوَ ؟
WHAT IS THAT ? maa z:aalika	مَا ذٰلِكَ ؟
WHO ARE YOU ? man anta	مَنْ آنْتَ ؟
WHO IS THERE ? man huwa hunaaka	مَنْ هُوَ هُنَاكَ ؟
HOW IS HE ? kaifa huwa	كَيْفَ هُوَ ؟
WHAT IS YOUR NAME ? maa iasmuka	مَا إِسْمُكَ ؟
WHAT IS YOUR AGE ? kam 'umruka	كَمْ عُمْرُكَ ؟
WHERE DO YOU LIVE ? aina taskunu	آيْنَ تَسْكُنُ ؟
WHAT DO YOU LEARN ? maaz:aa tata'allamu	مَاذَا تَتَعَلَّمُ ؟

WHAT DID HE DRINK ? maaz:aa shariba	مَاذَا شَرِبَ ؟
DO YOU HAVE A PEN ? hal 'indaka qalamun	هَلْ عِنْدَكَ قَلَمٌ ؟
WHAT DO YOU READ ? maaz:aa taqra'u	مَاذَا تَقْرَأُ ؟
ARE YOU THIRSTY ? a anta 'a'tshaanun	أَ اَنْتَ عَطْشَانٌ ؟
HOW IS YOUR HEALTH ? kaifa si'h'hataka	كَيْفَ صِحَّتُكَ ؟
HERE IS YOUR BOOK ? 'aina kitaabuka	أَيْنَ كِتَابُكَ ؟
ARE YOU A TEACHER ? a anta ustaaz:un	أَ اَنْتَ اُسْتَاذٌ ؟
WHO TEACHES YOU ? man yu'allimuka	مَنْ يُعَلِّمُكَ ؟
WHEN DO YOU PLAY ? mataa tal'abu	مَتٰى تَلْعَبُ ؟
WHAT IS IN HER HAND ? ayyu shayan fee yadihaa	اَىُّ شَيْئٍ فِى يَدِهَا ؟

GREETINGS

fee at tahiyyati فِي التَّحِيَّةِ

GOOD MORNING. صَبَاحَ الْخَيْرِ
'sabaa'h al-khairi

GOOD EVENING. مَسَاءَ الْخَيْرِ
masaa'a al-khairi

GOOD AFTERNOON. أَسْعَدَ اللهُ أَوْقَاتَكُمْ
ass'ad allah auqaatakum

GOOD DAY. طَابَ يَوْمُكُمْ
'taaba yaumukum

GOOD NIGHT. طَابَ لَيْلَتُكُمْ
'taaba lailatukum

GOOD BYE. بِخَاطِرِكَ
bakhaa'tirika

GOOD LUCK. حَظًّا سَعِيْدًا
ha'z'zan sa'eedan

LET US MEET AGAIN. إِلَى اللِّقَا
ila al-liqaa

CHEER YOU. وِدَاعًا
widaa'an

THE CLOCK

as-saa'atu اَلسَّاعَةُ

WHAT IS THE TIME NOW ? كَمِ السَّاعَةُ الْآنَ
kami as-saa'atu al-laana

WHAT TIME IS IT ? كَمِ الْوَقْتُ
kami al-waqtu

WHAT IS YOUR TIME ? كَمْ سَاعَتُكَ
kami saa'atuka

IT IS ONE O'CLOCK. اَلسَّاعَةُ وَاحِدَةٌ
as-saa'atu waahidatun

IT IS TWO O'CLOCK. اَلسَّاعَةُ اِثْنَتَانِ
as-saa'atu ith:nataani

IT IS QUARTER PAST ONE. اَلسَّاعَةُ وَاحِدَةٌ وَرُبُعٌ
as-saa'atu waahitun wa rub'un

IT IS HALF PAST ONE. اَلسَّاعَةُ وَاحِدَةٌ وَنِصْفٌ
as-saa'atu waahidatun wa ni'sfun

IT IS QUARTER TO ONE. اَلسَّاعَةُ وَاحِدَةٌ إِلَّا رُبُعٌ
as-saa'atu wa ahidatun allaa rab'un.

IT IS 5 MTS PAST NINE. اَلسَّاعَةُ وَخَمْسُ دَقَائِقُ
as-saa'atu wa khamsun wa qaa'iqun

FOR READING PRACTICE

THE HOUSE IS BIG. اَلْبَيْتُ كَبِيْرٌ ـ

al-baitu kabeerun.

THIS IS A NEW TABLE. هٰذِهٖ مَائِدَةٌ جَدِيْدَةٌ ـ

haaz:ihi maa‘idatun jadeedatun

THEY ARE BROTHERS. هُمْ إِخْوَةٌ ـ

hum ikhwatun

YOU HAVE HANDKERCHIEF عِنْدَكَ مِنْدِيْلٌ

‘indaka mindeelun

SHE HAD A BOOK. كَانَ عِنْدَهَا كِتَابٌ ـ

kaana ‘indahaa kitaabun.

THE HORSE DRANK THE WATER. شَرِبَ الْحِصَانُ الْمَاءَ

shariba al ‘hi‘saanu al-maa‘a

WHAT DOES HE WANT ? مَاذَا يُرِيْدُ ـ

maaz:aa yureedu

PLEASE GO OUT. مِنْ فَضْلِكَ اِذْهَبْ خَارِجًا ـ

min fa‘dlika iz:hab khaarijan

Note : The short vowels are normally not written in the Arabic script except in the Quran. So the learner should try to read Arabic without the help of short vowel signs

THE CARPENTER IS WORKING. اَلنَّجَّارُ عَامِلٌ

an-najjaaru ‘aamilun

SURENDAR WROTE. كَتَبَ سُرِيْنْدَرْ ـ

kataba surendar

THE CROW IS ON A TREE. اَلْغُرَابُ عَلٰى شَجَرَةٍ ـ

al-ghuraabu ‘alaa shajratin

THE BOY IS WRITING. اَلْوَلَدُ كَاتِبٌ ـ

al-waladu kaatibun

THE CHILD IS SLEEPING. اَلطِّفْلُ نَائِمٌ ـ

at-tiflu naamin

LAILA IS BEAUTIFUL. لَيْلَا جَمِيْلَةٌ ـ

lailaa jameelatun

KNOWLEDGE IS LIGHT. اَلْعِلْمُ نُوْرٌ ـ

al-‘ilmu noorun

SHE IS MISS ROSHAN. هِيَ آنِسَة رَوْشَنْ ـ

hiya aanisah roshan

THIS FRUIT IS YOURS. هٰذِهٖ فَاكِهَتُكَ ـ

haaz:ihi faakihatuka

IT IS YOUR CHILD. هٰذَا طِفْلُكَ ـ

haaz:aa tifluka

MAHMOOD IS SPEAKING. mahmoodun yatakallamu	مَحْمُودٌ يَتَكَلَّمُ
WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN? aina kunta	أَيْنَ كُنْتَ
YOU ARE WELCOME. ahlan wa sahlan	أَهْلاً وَسَهْلاً
WHY SO LATE? limaaz:aa mutaa 'akhkhir	لِمَاذَا مُتَأَخِّرٌ
COME ON, LET US GO. hayaa binaa	هَيَا بِنَا
WHERE SHALL WE GO? aina sanaz:habu	أَيْنَ سَنَذْهَبُ
WHAT IS TODAY? maa al youmu	مَا الْيَوْمُ ؟
I AM NOT HUNGRY. anaa lastu jaa'i'un	أَنَا لَسْتُ جَائِعٌ
THIS IS TOO MUCH. haaz:aa kath:eerun jiddan	هٰذَا كَثِيرٌ جِدًّا
TELL HIM IN ARABIC. qul lahu fi al-'arabiyyi	قُلْ لَهُ فِي الْعَرَبِيِّ

FOURTH PART — اَلْجُزْءُ الرَّابِعُ

DEFINITE ARTICLE

Definite		Indefinite	
The house al baitu	اَلْبَيْتُ	A house baitun	بَيْتٌ
The book al-kitaabu	اَلْكِتَابُ	A book kitaabun	كِتَابٌ
The pen al-qalamu	اَلْقَلَمُ	A pen qalamun	قَلَمٌ
The man ar-rajulu	اَلرَّجُلُ	A man rajulun	رَجُلٌ
The sky as-samaa'u	اَلسَّمَاءُ	A sky samaa'un	سَمَاءٌ
The child a't-'tiflu	اَلطِّفْلُ	A child 'tiflun	طِفْلٌ
The girl al-bintu	اَلْبِنْتُ	A girl bintun	بِنْتٌ
The ground al-maidaanu	اَلْمَيْدَانُ	A ground maidaanun	مَيْدَانٌ

The town al-baladu	اَلْبَلَدُ	A town baladun	بَلَدٌ
The boy al-waladu	اَلْوَلَدُ	A boy waladun	وَلَدٌ

Note : 1. The Arabic letters are divided into Sun Letters and Moon Letters.

(a) The Dentals are Sun Letters.

ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ن

(b) Others are Moon letters.

ا ب ج ح خ ع غ ف ق ك م و ه ى

2. The definite article 'al' is prefixed to a noun or adjective and they end with a single vowel mark only.

e. g.

The big = اَلْكَبِيْرُ al-kabeeru The book = اَلْكِتَابُ al-kitaabu

The Indefinite nouns and adjectives end with 'un'. There is no sign for Indefinite article in Arabic.

3. A noun or an adjective beginning with Sun Letter, the 'l' of the 'al' is changed in pronunciation and is assimilated with the Sun Letter. It is pronounced twice and a 'saddah' ' ّ ' is placed over the Sun Letter.

e. g.

The man = اَلرَّجُلُ
ar-rajulu (not al-rajulu)

4. Before the Moon Letter 'l' is pronounced as it is. e. g.

The book = اَلْكِتَابُ al-kitaabu

A good boy. waladun tayyabun	وَلَدٌ طَيِّبٌ ـ
The good boy. al-waladu a't-tayyabu	اَلْوَلَدُ الطَّيِّبُ ـ
A new table. maa'idatun jadeedatun	مَائِدَةٌ جَدِيْدَةٌ ـ
A big city. baladun kabeerun	بَلَدٌ كَبِيْرٌ ـ
A beautiful girl. bintun jameelatun	بِنْتٌ جَمِيْلَةٌ ـ
The beautiful girl. al-bintu al-jameelatu	اَلْبِنْتُ الْجَمِيْلَةُ ـ
The small house. al-baitu a's-sagheeru	اَلْبَيْتُ الصَّغِيْرُ ـ
The dirty water. al-maa'u al-wasikhu	اَلْمَاءُ الْوَسِخُ ـ
A nice woman. imraatun 'zareetun	اِمْرَأَةٌ ظَرِيْفَةٌ ـ

The intelligent girl. اَلْبِنْتُ الذَّكِيَّةُ .

al-bintu az:- z:akiyyatu

The cold milk. اَللَّبَنُ الْبَارِدُ .

al-labanu al-baaridu

The hot tea. اَلشَّاىُ الْحَارُّ .

ash-shaayu alhaarru

A thirsty dog. كَلْبٌ عَطْشَانٌ .

kalbun 'a'tshaanun

The hungry men. اَلرَّجُلُوْنَ الْجُوْعَانَةُ .

ar-rajuloonu al- joo'aanatu.

---

1. In Arabic the adjective comes after the noun.
   e. g:
   A good boy وَلَدٌ طَيِّبٌ
   waladun tayyabun
2. The adjective agrees in gender, case and definiteness of the noun.

A small boy. = وَلَدٌ صَغِيْرٌ
waladun sagheerun

The small boy. = اَلْوَلَدُ الصَّغِيْرُ
al-waladu as-sagheeru

The small boys. = اَلْوَلَدُوْنَ الصَّغِيْرَةُ
al-waladoona as-sagheertau

The small girl = اَلْبِنْتُ الصَّغِيْرَةُ
al-bintu as-sagheeratu

when the noun qualified is plural, masculine or feminine, its adjective should be feminine singular.

THE NOMINAL SENTENCES

The boy is good. اَلْوَلَدُ طَيِّبٌ .

al-waladu tayyabun

Laila is beautiful. لَيْلاَ جَمِيْلَةٌ .

laila jameelatun

God is merciful. اَللّٰهُ رَحِيْمٌ .

al-laahu raheemun

The servant is sincere. اَلْخَادِمُ مُخْلِصٌ .

al-khaadimu mukhlisun

The student is present. اَلطَّالِبُ حَاضِرٌ .

a't-'taalibu haaz:irun

The house is big. اَلْبَيْتُ كَبِيْرٌ .

al-baitu kabeerun

The market is far اَلسُّوْقُ بَعِيْدٌ .

as-sooqu ba'eedun

The cow is near. اَلْبَقَرَةُ قَرِيْبَةٌ .

al-baqratu qareebatun

Predicate	Subject	
al + noun + u	adjective + un	= Nominal Sentence
definite	indefinite	

The child is sleeping. — اَلطِّفْلُ نَائِمٌ -
a't-'tiflu naa'imun

The bicycle is new. — اَلْعَجَلَةُ جَدِيْدَةٌ -
al-'ajalatu jadeedatun

The students are writing. — اَلطُّلَّابُ كَاتِبُوْنَ -
a't-'tulaabu kaatiboona

The servant is working. — اَلْخَادِمُ عَامِلٌ -
al-khaadimu 'aamilun

The pond is big. — اَلْبِرْكَةُ كَبِيْرٌ -
al-barkatu kabeerun

The knowledge is light. — اَلْعِلْمُ نُوْرٌ -
al-'ilmu noorun

---

1. The sentence which begins with noun, is called Nominal Sentence.
2. The predicate changes according to the number and gender of its subject e.g.

The boy is good. al-waladu tayyibun = اَلْوَلَدُ طَيِّبٌ
The boys are good. al-waladoona tayyiboona = اَلْوَلَدُوْنَ طَيِّبُوْنَ
The girl is good. al-bintu tayyibatun = اَلْبِنْتُ طَيِّبَةٌ

3. Generally the subject would be definite and the predicate indefinite e.g.

see page 89

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

This book. — هٰذَا الْكِتَابُ -
haaz:aa al-kitaabu

This is a book. — هٰذَا كِتَابٌ -
haaz:aa kitaabun

This cow. — هٰذِهِ الْبَقَرَةُ -
haaz:ihi al-baqratu

This is a cow. — هٰذِهِ بَقَرَةٌ -
haaz:ihi baqratun

That horse. — ذَالِكَ الْحِصَانُ -
z:aalika al-'hisaanu

That is a horse. — ذَالِكَ حِصَانٌ -
z:aalika 'hisaanun

That table. — تِلْكَ الْمَائِدَةُ -
tilka al-maa'idatu

That is a table. — تِلْكَ مَائِدَةٌ -
tilka maa'idatun

Masculine : This هٰذَا haaz:aa — That ذَالِكَ z:aalika
Feminine : This هٰذِهِ haaz:ihi — That تِلْكَ tilka

(a) Pronoun al+noun+u = Demonstrative Adjectival Sentence.
(b) Pronoun noun+un = Demonstrative Pronominal Sentence.

GENDER

FEMININE		MASCULINE	
Girl bintun	بِنْتٌ	Boy waladun	وَلَدٌ
Sister ukhtun	أُخْتٌ	Brother akhun	اَخٌ
Female-child 'sabiyyatun	صَبِيَّةٌ	Male-child 'sabiyyun	صَبِيٌّ
Teacher(f) mu'allimatun	مُعَلِّمَةٌ	Teacher mu,allimun	مُعَلِّمٌ
Maid-servant khaadimatun	خَادِمَةٌ	Male-servant khaadimun	خَادِمٌ
She wrote katabat	كَتَبَتْ	He wrote kataba	كَتَبَ
She ate akalat	اَكَلَتْ	He ate akala	اَكَلَ

1. The feminine noun generally ends with'h'

2. All broken plurals are feminine singular, so they take feminine singular adjectives.

e g Big man = رِجالٌ كَبِيرَةٌ
rijaalun kabeeratun.

3. The parts of the body which occur in pairs are feminine.

(He) This is a man. — هٰذَا رَجُلٌ -
haaz:aa rajulun

(She) This is a woman. — هٰذِهِ اِمْرَأَةٌ -
haaz:ihi imra'atun

That is a male child — ذَالِكَ صَبِيٌّ -
z:aalika sabiyyun

This is a pen. — هٰذَا قَلَمٌ -
haaz:aa qalamun

This is a cow. — هٰذِهِ بَقَرَةٌ -
haaz:ihi baqratun

That is a school. — ذَالِكَ مَكْتَبٌ -
z:aalika maktabun

Ram wrote. — كَتَبَ رَامْ -
kataba raam

Sita wrote. — كَتَبَتْ سِيْتَا -
katabat seetaa

The wish man. — اَلرَّجُلُ الْعَاقِلُ -
ar-rajulu al-'aaqilu

e.g. 'aynun - eye , qadamun - foot

(4) Some nouns are feminine although there is no justification.

e.g. shams- sun, baar-house, sooq- market, rooh-soul etc.

NUMBER – SINGULAR

The girl is smiling. البنتُ باسِمةٌ.

al-bintu baasimatun

The boy is writing. الْولدُ كاتِبٌ.

al-waladu kaatibun

The baby is sleeping. الطِّفلُ نائِمٌ.

a't-'tiflu naa'imun

The teacher is advising. الأُسْتاذُ ناصِحٌ.

al-ustaaz:u naa'sihun

A servant is working. خادِمٌ عامِلٌ.

khaadimun 'aamilun

A beautiful flower. الزّهْرُ جمِيْلةٌ.

az-zhru jameelatun

This man. هذا رجُلٌ.

haaz:aa rajulun

This woman. هذِهِ اِمْرأةٌ.

haaz:ihi imra'atun

Seema is sitting. سِيْما جالِسةٌ.

seema jaalisatun.

The vowels are normally not written in the Arabic script except in the Quran and children's books, so hereafter we shall be omiting 'fathah', the stroke above the letter.

DUAL

The two girls are smiling. الْبِنْتانِ باسِمتانِ.

al-bintaani baasimataani

The two boys are writing الْولدانِ كاتِبانِ.

al waladaani kaatibaani

The two babies are sleeping. الطّفْلانِ نائِمانِ.

a't-'taflaani naa' imaani

The two teachers are advising الأُسْتاذانِ ناصِحانِ

al-ustaaz:aani naasihaani

The two servants are working. الخادِمانِ عامِلانِ.

al-khaadimaani 'aamilaani

Two beautiful women. اِمْرأتانِ جمِيلتانِ.

imra'ataani jameelataani

These two men. هذانِ رجُلانِ.

haaz:aani rajulaani

---

1. There are three numbers in Arabic. They are singular, dual and plural

2. The suffix of dual is 'aani' (alif+noon+kasrah) in both gender

e.g ←

kasrah + noon + alif + noun

Two girls بِنْتانِ = ـِ + ن + ا + بنتٌ

Two doys ولدانِ = ـِ + ن + ا + ولدٌ

3. The adjective and predicate (verb) of the subject should agree with subject in respect of number and gender.

PLURAL

The girls are smiling. البناتُ باسِماتٌ ـ
al-binaatu baasimaatu

The boys are writing. الْولدُون كاتِبُون ـ
al-waladoona kaatiboona

Beautiful flowers. أزْهارٌ جمِيلاتٌ ـ
ajhaarun jameelaatun

These men. هٰؤُلاءِ رِجالٌ ـ
haawulaa'i rijaalun

These women. هٰؤُلاءِ نِساءٌ ـ
haawalaa'i nisaa'un

They are brothers. هُمْ إخْوةٌ ـ
hum ikhwatun

---

1 (a) The suffix of regular plural is 'onna' (waaw + noon+alif) in the masculine gender.

alif +noon + waaw

Writers kaatiboona كَاتِبُوْنَ كاتِبٌ + و + ن + ا

(b) In feminine 'aat' (alif + ta) is to be added as suffix.
e.g.

ta + alif

cows, baqraatun بقراتٌ ت + ا + بقرةٌ

2. Irregular plural are those, which do not take 'oona' as suffix.

e.g. books kutubun	كُتُبٌ	book kitaabun	كِتَابٌ
men rajaalun	رِجَالٌ	man rajulun	رَجُلٌ

INDEPENDENT PRONOUN

I am a man. انا رجُلٌ ـ
anaa rajulun

I am a woman. انا إمْرأةٌ ـ
anaa imra'atun

We are men. نحْنُ رِجالٌ ـ
nohnu rijaalun

We are women. نحْنُ نِسْوةٌ ـ
nahnu niswatun

You are a man. انْت رجُلٌ ـ
anta rajulun

You two are men. انْتُما رجُلانِ ـ
antumaa rajulaani

You are men. انْتُمْ رِجالٌ ـ
antum rijaalun

You are a woman. انْتِ إمْرأةٌ ـ
anti imra'atun

You two are women. انْتُما إمْرأتانِ ـ
antumaa imra'ataani

You are women. انْتُنّ نِسْوةٌ ـ
antunna niswatun

He is Mr Hameed. هُو السّيّد حامِد ـ
huwa as-sayyad haamid

He is a man. هُو رجلٌ۔

huwa rajulun

They two are men. هُما رجُلانِ۔

humaa rajulaani

They are men. هُمْ رِجالٌ۔

hum rijaalun

She is a woman. هِي اِمْرأةٌ۔

hiya imra'atun

They two are women. هُما اِمرأتانِ۔

humaa imra'ataani

They are women. هُنّ نِسْوةٌ۔

hunna iswatun

She is a nurse. هِي مُمرّضةٌ۔

hiya mumarri'datun

I am a merchant. انا تاجِرٌ۔

anaa taajirun

You are a photographer. انْت مُصوِّرٌ۔

anta mu'sawwirun

He is a tailor. هُو خِياطٌ۔

huwa khiyaa'tun

She is Miss Roshan. هِي آنِسة روشن۔

hiya aanisah roshan

The readers are advised not to bother about the duals. It is inough to use the plural where the dual should be used.

PAST TENSE
THE VERBAL SENTENCES

He wrote. كتب۔

kataba

A boy wrote. كتب ولدٌ

kataba waladun

The boy wrote. كتب الْولدُ۔

kataba al-waladu

The boys wrote. كتب الْولدانِ۔

kataba al-wildaani

She wrote. كتبتْ۔

katabat

The girl wrote. كتبتْ الْبِنْتُ۔

katabat al-bintu

He did not write. ما كتب۔

maa kataba

She did not go. ما ذهبتْ۔

maa z:ahabat

---

1. A sentence, which begins with a verb is called the Verbal Sentence.

2. In the Verbal Sentence the verb always be in the third person singular.

3. The verb changes according to the gender of the subject .

4. The past negative is formed by adding 'maa' to the past tense.

PAST TENSE
THE NOMINAL SENTENCES

A boy wrote. — ولدٌ كتب۔
waladun kataba

The boy wrote. — الولدُ كتب۔
al-waladu kataba

The boys wrote. — الْولدانِ كتبُوا۔
al-waladaani kataboo

The girls wrote. — البناتُ كتبن۔
al-binaatu katabna

The servant drank. — الْخادِمُ شرِب۔
al-khaadimu shariba

The two teachers went. — المُعلّمانِ ذهبا۔
al-musallimaani z:ahabaa

Father entered. — ابٌ دخل۔
abun dakhala

---

1. In Nominal Sentence the verb must agree with his subject in gender and number.

2. The suffix is to be added with the vreb according to its person, number and gender.

3. The Arabic verbs are in three letters. The first and the third letters have Fathah (ََ) while the second letter may have fathah(ََ) or Kasrah (ِ)or Sukun(ْ).

e.g.

1.	He did	فَعَلَ	fahala
2.	He heard	سَمِعَ	sami'a
3.	He grew	كَبُرَ	kabura

ATTACHED PRONOUNS

Attached Pronouns (suffix)		Pronouns
Possessive & Objective	**Nominative with verb**	
SINGULAR		
his, him, its, it ـهُ hu	he, it ـَ a	he, it هُوَ huwa
her, her, its, it ها haa	she, it أَتْ at	she, it هِيَ hiya
your, you كَ ka	you تَ ta	you أَنْتَ anta
your, you (f) كِ ki	you (f) تِ ti	you (f) أَنْتِ anti
my, me (m&f) نِي يَ ي nee ya yi	I تُ tu	I أَنَا anaa
DUAL (two)		
their, them هُمَا humaa	they ا a	they هُمَا humaa
their, them (f) هُمَا humaa	they (f) تَا taa	they (f) هُمَا humaa

Possessive & Objective	Nominative with verb	Pronouns
your, you كُمَا kumaa	you تُمَا tumaa	you أَنْتُمَا antumaa
your, you (f) كُمَا kumaa	you (f) تُمَا tuma	you (f) أَنْتُمَا antumaa
PLURAL		
their, them هُمْ hum	they وا oo	they هُمْ huna
their, them (f) هُنَّ hunna	they (f) نَ na	they (f) هُنَّ hunna
your, you كُمْ kum	you تُمْ tum	you أَنْتُمْ antum
your, you (f) كُنَّ kunna	you (f) تُنَّ tunna	you(f) أَنْتُنَّ autunna
our, us (m & f) نَا naa	we نَا naa	we نَحْنُ nahnu

1. There is no neuter gender in Arabic.
2. Duals are some in masculine and feminine.
3. In the first person there is no differance of gender.

CONJUGATION OF THE PAST-TENS

SINGULAR

He wrote.	kataba	كَتَبَ
She wrote.	katabat	كَتَبَتْ
You wrote.	katabta	كَتَبْتَ
You wrote(f)	katabti	كَتَبْتِ
I wrote.	katabtu	كَتَبْتُ

DUAL

They two wrote	katabaa	كَتَبَا
They two wrote (f)	katabataa	كَتَبَتَا
You two wrote(m&f)	katabtumaa	كَتَبْتُمَا

PLURAL

They wrote.	kataboo	كَتَبُوا
They wrote (f)	katabna	كَتَبْنَ
You wrote	katabtum	كَتَبْتُمْ
You wrote (f)	katabtunna	كَتَبْتُنَّ
We wrote	katabnaa	كَتَبْنَا

THE OBJECTIVE CASE

He wrote to him. كتبهُ
katabahu

He wrote to you. كتبكَ -
katabaka

I struck him. ضربْتُهُ.
'darabtuhu

I struck them ضربْتُهُمْ -
'darabtuhum

You struck them. ضربتهُمْ -
'darabtahum

We struck them ضربْناهُمْ -
'darabnaahum

We struck her ضربْناها -
'darabnaahaa

She struck me ضربْتِني -
'darabtanee

---

suffix of objective+suffix of Nominative+verb in past

كتبتها	=	ها	+	تَ	+	كتب
katabtahaa		haa		ta		kataba
You wrote her	=	her	+	you	+	wrote
ضربتني		ني	+	تِ	+	ضرب
'darabtinee		nee		ti		'daraba
She struck me.	=	me	+	she	+	struch

I saw her. انا رأيْتُها.
anaa raytuhaa

She loved him. هِي حبّتْه -
hiya habbatha

I married her. انا تزوّجْتُها.
anaa tazawwa'htuhaa

They Permitted them. هُمْ أذنُواهُما.
hum az:anuwaahumaa

She wrote to her. كتبْتُها -
katabtumaa

She helped you. نصرتْهُنّ -
nasarathunna

I know her. عرفْتُهُمْ -
'araftuhum

They wrote to us. هُنّ كتبْن إليْنا -
hunna katabna ilaynaa

He heard the sound of the bird. سمِع صوت الطّائِر.
sami'a 'sauta a't:'taa'i'ri

They two struck them. ضربا هُما -
'sarabaahumaa

Dative case comes under objective case.

THE OBJECT

The man wrote a book. الرّجُل كتب، كِتابًا ـ

ar-rajulu kalabu kitaaban

The boy red the Quran. الولدُ قرأ قُرْآنًا ـ

al-waladu qara'aa quraanan

I wrote a letter. انا كتبْتُ مكْتُوبًا ـ

anaa katabtu maktuban

Did you drink tea? هَلْ شرِبْتُمْ شايًا ؟

hal sharibtum shaayan

You smoked at cigarete. انت شرِبْت سِيْجارةً ـ

anta shari›ta seejaaratan

The girl ate the apple. اكلتْ الْبِنْتُ السّفاحة ـ

akalat al bintu as-safaa'hata

We listened to his talk. نحْنُ سمِعْنا كلامهُ ـ

nahnu sami'anaa kalaamahu

She cooked fish. طبختْ سمكًا ـ

'tabakhat samakan

He closed the windows اغْلق النّوافِد ـ

aghlaqa an-nawaafida

---

1. The object ends in objective case that is in 'ً' an.; but when it begins with 'al' it change into (َ) a.

THE POSSESSIVE CASE

His book. كِتابُهُ ـ

kitaabuhu

His books. كُتُبُهُ ـ

kutubuhu

Of those two men's book. كِتابُهُما ـ

kitaabuhumaa

Their book. كِتابُهُمْ ـ

kitaabuhum

Her pen. قلمُها ـ

qalamuhaa

Your father. ابُكَ ـ

abka

My father's bicycle. عجلةُ ابيٍ ـ

'ajalatu abin

The servant of our house. بيتُناءُ الخادِمِ ـ

baitunaa'u al-khaadimi

This is a book of a boy. هٰذا كِتابُ ولدٍ ـ

haaz:aa kitaabu waladin

It is Narayan's letter رسالةُ نارايِنٍ ـ

rasaalatu naaraayanin

Gopal's daughter. — بِنْتُ غوبالٍ -

bintu ghobaalin

A book of a boy. — كتابُ ولدٍ -

kitaabu waladin

The book of the boy. — كِتابُ الْولدِ -

kitaabu al-waladi

The name of the boy. — إِسْمُ الْولدِ -

ismu al-waladi

The teacher of the school. — أُسْتاذُ الْمدْرسةِ -

uslaaz:u al-madrasahi

The horse of the man. — حِصانُ الرّجُلِ -

hi'saanu ar-rajuli

The man of learning. — صاحِبُ الْعِلْمِ -

saahibu al-'ilmi

Hatim's son. — ولدُ حاتِمٍ -

waladu haatimin

Abdullah's shop. — دُكّانُ عبْدُاللّهِ -

dukkaanu 'abdullahin

---

noun+u al+noun (Possessive) = Possessive Sentence.

kitaab+u al+walad+i = kitaabu al-waladi

or

noun+u noun+in (Possessive) = possesive Sentence.

kitaab+u walad+in = kitaabu waladin

THE PREPOSITIONS

The house. — الْبيْتُ -

al-baitu

In the house. — فِي الْبيْتِ -

fee al-baiti

On the camel. — على الْجملِ -

halaa al-jamali

To the market. — إِلى السُّوقِ -

ilaa as-sooqi

For the house. — لِ الْحِصانِ -

li al-hi'saani

From a pond. — مِنْ بِرْكةٍ -

min birkatin

With the boy. — مع الْولدِ -

ma'a al-waladi

As the crow. — كَ الْغُرابِ -

ka al-ghuraabi

In a river. — فِي نهْرٍ -

fee nahrin

Nouns followed by prepositions are in the possessive case that is the noun ends in i ـِ or in ـٍ

※ Hereafter the Kasrah 'ـِ' andDammah 'ـُ' will also be omitted.

She went to the class. z:ahabat ilaa al fasli	ذهبتْ إلى الفصلِ
Faisal is in the house. faisal fee al-baiti	فيصل فى البيتِ
He wrote with a pen. kataba bi al- qalamin	كتب بالقلمِ
It is for a big man. haaz:aa li-rajulin kabeerin.	هذا لرجلٍ كبيرٍ
He is in the new house. anaa fee al-baiti al-jadeedi	انا فى البيتِ الجديدِ
She wrote about the boy. katabat 'an al-waladi.	كتبت عن الولدِ
I came with Salaami. ataitu bi-salaami	اتيت بِسلامٍ
The boat is in the river. az zauraqu fee an-nahrin	الزورق فى النهرِ

---

preposition+ noun+in adjective+in
preposition+al-noun+i al-adjective+i
e.g.

← in+adjective in+ noun+preposition

'alaa jamal+in kabeer+in alaa jamalin kabeerin	على + جملٍ + كبيرٍ
'alaa al-jamali al-kabeeri	على + الجملِ + الكبيرِ

CONJUGATION OF THE PRESENT & PAST TENSES

SINGULAR

He writes / Will write.	yaktubu	يَكْتُبُ
She writes / Will write.	taktubu	تَكْتُبُ
You (will) write.	taktubu	تَكْتُبُ
You (will) write (f)	taktubeena	تَكْتُبِيْنَ
I (shall) write.	aktubu	أَكْتُبُ

DUAL

They two (will) write.	yaktubaani	يَكْتُبَانِ
They two (will) write.(f)	taktubaani	تَكْتُبَانِ
You two (will) write.	taktubaani	تَكْتُبَانِ

PLURAL

They (will) write.	yaktuboona	يَكْتُبُوْنَ
They (will) write. (f)	yaktubna	يَكْتُبْنَ
You (will) write.	taktuboona	تَكْتُبُوْنَ
You (will) write. (f)	taktubna	تَكْتُبْنَ
We (shall) write.	naktubu	نَكْتُبُ

Read the following.

You (will) go.	taz:habu	تَذْهَبُ ـ
I (shall) go.	az:habu	آذْهَبُ ـ
He knows/will know.	ya'arifu	يَعْرِفُ ـ
She knows/will know.	ta'arifu	تَعْرِفُ ـ
I (shall) know.	a'arifu	آعْرِفُ ـ
They (will) do.	ya'amaloona	يَعْمَلُوْنَ ـ
We (shall) drink.	nashrabu	نَشْرَبُ ـ
You (will) eat.	taa'akulu	تَاءْكُلُ ـ
I (shall) eat.	akulu	آكُلُ ـ

The vowel sings in the present and future tenses are as given below. The prefix denotes the number and gender. Suffix denotes the person.

Suffix +	Verb	+ Prefix
و / آنِ / وْنَ +	ـْ ـُ ـُ ـْ ـَ ـُ ـْ ـَ ـِ ـُ	+ ي / ت / ا / ن

e.g.

1. He writs — يَكْتُبُ — yaktubu.
2. They two go — تَذْهَبَانِ — taz:ahabaani
3. I know — اَعْرِفُ — a'arifu

Where do you live?	aina taskunu	آيْنَ تسْكن ـ
I live in Madras.	askunu fee madraasin	اسْكن فى مدْراسٍ ـ
What do you learn?	maaz:aa tat'allamu	ماذا تتعلّم ـ
I learn Arabic.	at'allamu al-'arabiyyota	أ تعلّم العربيّه ؛
What do you do now?	maaz:aa ta'amalu al-aana	ماذا تعمل الْآنَ ؛
I write my lesson	aktabu darsee	اكْتب درْسِي ـ
I drink coffee.	ashrabu al-qahwatu	اشْرب الْقهْوة ـ

The suffixes and prefixes are as given below.

Person	Singular	Dual	Plural	Gender
3rd	و +Verb+ ي	آنِ +Verb+ ي	وْنَ +Verb+ ي	masculine
	و +V+ ي	آنِ +V+ ي	نْ +V+ ت	feminine
2n.	و +V+ ت	آنِ +V+ ي	ونْ +V+ ت	masculine
	ىَ +V+ ت	آنِ +V+ ي	نْ +V+ ت	feminine
1st	و +V+ آ	آنِ +V+ ي	و +V+ ت	m & f

The boy will write (d.f.). سوف يكتب الولد ـ
saufa yaktubu al-waladu

The boy will write (n.f.). سيكتب الولد ـ
sayaktubu al-waladu

I will write with the pencil. سأكتب بالمرسم ـ
sa'aktubu bi al-mirsami

You will read books (d.f.). سوف تقرأ كتابا ـ
saufa taqra'u kitaaban

What will you learn? ماذا ستتعلم ؟
maaz:aa satata'allamu

Will you read in the evening? هل ستتعلم مساء ؟
hal satata'allamu masaa'an

I shall go in the morning. سأذهب صباحا ـ
sa'az:habu sabaahan

She will write a letter. هي سوف تكتب مكتوبا ـ
hiya saufa taktubu maktooban

'sa' is used for 'Near future' and 'saufa' is used for Distant future.

Near future = Verb in present tense+sa سيكتب
Distant future = Verb in present tense+saufa سوف يكتب

He has.	'indahu	عنده
She has.	'indahaa	عندها
They have.	'indahum	عندهم
You have (s)	'indaka	عندك
You have (s. f.)	'indaki	عندك
You have.	'indakum	عندكم
I have.	'indee	عندي
We have.	'indanaa	عندنا

He has a shirt. عنده قميص ـ
'indahu qamee'sun

He had a book. كان عنده كتاب ـ
kaana 'indahu kitaabun

I had money. كان عندي فلوس ـ
kaana 'indaee fuloosun

They have a lantern. عندهم قنديل ـ
'indahum qindeelun

---

have = 'inda عند ; had = kaana 'inda كان عند
Kaana is to be used to make past tense, kaana means 'was'.

THE IMPERATIVE

You do (m. s.).	if'al	إِفْعَلْ
You do (f. s.).	if'alee	إِفْعَلِي .
You do (dual).	if'alaa	إِفْعَلَا
You do (m. p.).	if'aloo	إِفْعَلُوا
You do (f. p.).	if'alna	إِفْعَلْنَ
Sit down.	ijlis	إِجْلِسْ
Drink (f).	ishrabee	إِشْرَبِي
Sit down (m. p.)	ijlasoo	إِجْلَسُوا
Listen (f).	isma·aee	إِسْمَعِي
Do not go.	laa taz:hab	لَاتَذْهَبْ
Do not do (f).	laa fa'alee	لَافَعَلِي
Enter.	udkhul	أُدْخُلْ
Do not drink.	laa sharabna	لَاشَرَبْنَ
Do not strike.	laa 'daraboo	لَاضَرَبُوا

Give me a pen. a'atini qalaman	أعطنى قلمًا -
Go to the school. iz:hab ilaa al-madrasati	إِذْهَبْ الى الْمدْرسةِ -
Don't drink coffee. laa tashrab al-qahwata	لاتشْرب الْقهْوة -
Write with the pencil. uktub bi al-mirsami.	اُكْتُبْ بالمرسمِ -
Don't sit on the bench. laa tajlis alaa al-maq'adi	لاتجلس على المقعد -
Sit on the chair. ijlis alaa al-kursiyi	اِجْلسْ على الْكُرْسى -

The imperative is formed from the second masculine singular present. e.g. taf'alu

To form the imperative-

1. remove the 'ta' e.g. taf'alu=f'alu
2. the first consonant is left unmoved,
3. prifix alif with Kasrah,if the second radical is'a' or'i'
   e.g. f'alu > if'al(u) (ta) jlisu > ijlis(u)
   Prifix alif with Dammah if the second radical is 'u'
   e.g (ta) dkhul(u) > udkhul(u)
4. The third radical loses its vowel.
   ifalu > if'al; udkhulu > udkhul
5. The negative imperative for first, second and third persons are formed by dropping the vowel of the last radical of the present andby pulling laa (not) before the present. e.g. laa taf'al, laa taz:hab

VOICE

PASSIVE		ACTIVE	
Past tense			
He was written. kutiba	كُتِبَ	He wrote kataba	كَتَبَ
He was heard sumi'a	سُمِعَ	He heard sami'a	سَمِعَ
He was grown quriba	قُرِبَ	He grew qaruba	قَرُبَ
Present tense			
He is written yuktabu	يُكْتَبُ	He writes yuktubu	يَكْتُبُ
He is heard. yusma'u	يُسْمَعُ	He hears. yasma'u	يَسْمَعُ
He is grown. yuqrabu	يُقْرَبُ	He grows. yaqribu	يَقْرِبُ

You were written. kutibtum كُتِبْتُمْ

I am beaten. u'srabu أُضْرَبُ

		Past Tense			Present Tense			
Passive		ـَ	ـِ	ـُ	ـُ	ـَ	ـْ	ـُ
Active	1	ـَ	ـَ	ـَ	ـُ	ـُ	ـْ	ـَ
	2	ـَ	ـِ	ـَ	ـُ	ـَ	ـْ	ـَ
	3	ـَ	ـُ	ـَ	ـُ	ـِ	ـْ	ـَ

I slept for a short time. انا نمت مدة قليلة -
anaa nimtu muddatan qaleelatan

The glass has been broken. كسرت الزجاجة -
kusirati az-zajaatu

The tree is being planted. يغرس الشّجر -
yaghrisu as-sajaru

The book was stolen. سرق الكتاب -
suriqa al-kitaabu

It is written in pen. يكتب فى القلم -
yaktabu fee al-qalami

The dog was beaten. ضرب الكلب -
'duriba al-kalbu

The dictionary has been written. قد كتب القاموس
qad kutiba al-qaamoosu

The chair is made. يصنع الكرسى -
yu'snahu al-kursi

Zaki is helped. ينصر ذكى -
yun'sru z.akee

He was heard the poem. سمع القصيدة -
sumi'a al-qa'seedata

✱ From hereafter the vowel-sings and nunations will be omitted.

JOINING OF THE ARTICLE 'AL'

1. In reading the definite article 'al' is to be read along with the previous word, so the 'a' of the 'al' is to be dropped.

e.g.

The book of the boy. كتاب الولد ـ
kitaabu al-waladi
> kitaabu-l waladi

The big house. البيت الكبير ـ
al-baitu al-kabeeru
> al- baitu-l kabeeru

2. If the previous word ends in long vowel, then the long vowel become short.

e.g.

To the boy. الى الولد ـ
ilaa al-waladi
> ila-l waladi

In the sky. في السماء ـ
fee as-samaa'i
> fi-s sama'ai

3. If the previous word ends in consonant, then there will be no joining.

About the man. عن الرجل ـ
'an ar-rajuli

THE COLLOQUIAL ARABIC

The colloquial Arabic is formed by dropping the vowel-endings and not joining the words.

e.g

The book of the boy. كتاب الولد ـ
kitaabu-l waladi
> (C. A.) kataab al-walad

I wrote a letter. انا كتبت مكتوبًا ـ
anaa katabtu maktuban
> C. A.) anaa katabt mak:ub

The reader, who finds the grammar very difficult, may take absolute liberty in reading and speaking Arabic in the matter of vowel-endings and joining of words. He can read and snea k as it is written in Arabic. So hereatter the nunations which can be dropped, will be given in brackets.

e.g.

I am a frightened man. انا رجل خائف ـ
anaa rajul(un) khaa'if (un)

It is a big city. هو بلد كبير ـ
huwa balad(un) kabeer (un)

You are eating delicious food. انت تأكل طعاما لذيذا ـ
anta taakulu ta'aam(an) laz:eez:(an)

CONJUGATION OF 'TO BE' IN PAST TENSE

SINGULAR		
He was.	Kaana	كَانَ
She was	Kaanat	كَانَتْ
You were	Kunta	كُنْتَ
You were	Kunti	كُنْتِ
I was (m&f)	Kuntu	كُنْتُ
DUAL		
They two were.	Kaanaa	كَانَا
They two were (f)	Kaanataa	كَانَتَا
You two were (m&f)	Kuntumaa	كُنْتُمَا
We two were (m&f)	Kunnaa	كُنَّا
PLURAL		
They were.	Kaanoo	كَانُوا
They were (f)	Kunna	كُنَّ
You were.	Kuntuma	كُنْتُمْ
You were (f)	Kuntunna	كُنْتُنَّ
We were (m&f)	Kunnaa	كُنَّا

'TO BE' IN PRESENT & FUTURE TENSES

SINGULAR		
He is/will.	Yakoonu	يَكُوْنُ
She is/will.	takoonu	تَكُوْنُ
You are/will.	takoou	تَكُوْنُ
You are(f)/will.	takoo neena	تَكُوْنِيْنَ
I am/shall.	akooun	اَكُوْنُ
DUAL		
They two are/will.	yakoonaani	يَكُوْنَانِ
They two are/will (f).	takoo naani	تَكُوْنَانِ
You two are/will.	takoonaani	تَكُوْنَانِ
We two are /shall.	nakoonu	نَكُوْنُ
PLURAL		
They are/will.	yakoonoona	يَكُوْنُوْنَ
They are will (f).	yakunna	يَكُنَّ
You are/will.	takoonoona	تَكُوْنُوْنَ
You are/will (f)	takunna	تَكُنَّ
We are shall (m & f).	nakoonu	نَكُوْنُ

FOR READING

He is a teacher. يَكون استاذٌ ـ

yakoonu ustaaz:(un)

she is my daughter. تَكونُ بِنْتِي ـ

yakoonu bintee

We were at Madras. كنّا فى مدْراسٍ ـ

kannaa fee madraas(in)

They are not at Delhi. يَكونون لا فى دهلى ـ

yakoonoona laa fee dehl(in)

She was a doctor. كانت طَبِيْبةٌ ـ

kaanat 'tabeebat(un)

You are not a poet. تكون لا شاعِرٌ ـ

takoonu laa shaa'ir(un)

The boy was writing. كَان الولد يكتبُ ـ

kaana alwaladu yaktubu

He had not written. ما كان كتب ـ

maa kaana kataba

He had gone to Arab. كان ذهب الى العربيّه ـ

kanaa z:ahaba ila-l arabiyyahi

They two were playing. كانا يلعبانِ ـ

kaanaa yalla'abaani

She came to the doctor. أتت الى الطّبيب ـ

atat ilaa a't -tabeeb.

DIFFERENCES OF TENSES
THE PAST-TEN
Positive Form

He wrote.	kataba	كَتَبَ ـ
He had written.	kaana kataba	كَانَ كَتَبَ ـ
He was writing.	kaana yaktubu	كَانَ يَكْتُبُ ـ
He had been writing.	qad kaana yaktubu	قَدْ كَانَ يَكْتُبُ

Negative Form

He did not write.	laa kataba	لَا كَتَبَ ـ
He did not write	maa kataba	مَا كَتَبَ ـ
He did not write	lam yaktub	لَمْ يَكْتُبْ ـ
He was not writing	kaana laa yaktabu	كَانَ لَا يَكْتُبُ ـ

(i) The Arabic theory of tenses is completely different from the English theory of tenses. The following is only an attempt to show their similarity.

1. kaana+past verb=Past Perfect Tense.
   e.g. kaana katabu He had written.
2. kaana+present verb=Past imperfect Tense.
   e.g. kaana yaktubu =He was writing.
3. qad+kaana+present verb=Past Perfect Continuous Tense
   qad kaana yaktubu =He had been writing.

ii Negative :

1. laa=not:- It is used before the past or the present form of the verb and it denies the past, the present and the future.
2. maa=not: It is used before the past and so denies only the past.
3. lan=not: It always comes before the present form of the verb. It denies the present.

DIFFERENCES OF TENSES
PRESENT & FUTURE

Positive Form

He writes/will write.	yaktubu	يَكْتُبُ ـ
He is writing.	huwa kaatib(un)	هُوَ كَاتِبٌ ـ
He (sometimes) writes.	qad yaktubu	قَدْ يَكْتُبُ ـ
He will write.(near future)	sayaktubu	سَيَكْتُبُ ـ
He will write.(d. future)	saufa yaktubu	سَوْفَ يَكْتُبُ

Negative Form

He does/will not write.	laa yaktubu	لَا يَكْتُبُ ـ
He is not writing.	maa huwa bi kaatib(un)	مَاهُوَ بِكَاتِبٌ
He will not writing(certainly)	lan yaktuba	لَنْ يَكْتُبَ ـ

---

1. verb+un=Present imperfect in nominal sentence.
   e.g. kaatibun = He is writing.
2. qad+present verb=Present imperfect.
   e.g. qad yaktubu =He (sometimes) writes.
3. sa+present verb=Near future.
   e.g sa yaktubu =He will come (in near future).
4. saufa +present verb= Distant future.
   e.g. saufa|+ yaktubu =He will come (in distant future).

THE NOUN OF AGENCY

He is writing/is a writer/clerk. huwa kaatib(un)	هو كاتب ـ
She is writing/is a writer/clerk. hiya kaatibat(un)	هى كاتبة ـ
You are listening /a listener. anta saami'a'u	انت سامِعٌ ـ
They are drinking/drinker. hum shaariboona	هم شاربونَ ـ
He was going. huwa kaana z:aahib(an)	هو كان ذاهبًا ـ
I was sitting. anaa kuntu jaalis(an)	انا كنت جالسًا ـ
We are drinking coffee/ drinker of coffee. nahnu shaasiboona qahwat(an)	نحن شاربون قهوة ـ

In Arabic the present participle is called active participles and is classed with noun, so it is also called the Noun of Agency. It does not contain any idea of time. The difference of the regular verb and the Noun of Agency is as follow

Regular verb		Name of Agency	
a a a	َ َ َ	aa-i-(un)	ا ِ ٌ
ka ta ba	كَ تَ بَ	kaa ti bun	كَا تِ بٌ
kataba	كَتَبَ	kaatibun	كَاتِبٌ

PERFECT PARTICIPLE

This is (has been) written/This is a letter. هذا مكتوب ـ
haaz:aa maktoob(un)

The tea is (has been) drunk. الشاى مشروب ـ
ash-shaayu mashroob(un)

The letter is (has been) written. المكتوب مكتوب
al-maktoobu maktoob(un)

The letter is (had been) written. المكتوب كان مكتوبًا ـ
al-maktoobu kaana maktoob(an)

The book has been written. الكتاب مكتوب ـ
al-kitaabu maktoob(un)

The boy is (has been) beaten. الولد مضروب ـ
al-waladu ma'droob(un)

The camel is (has been) killed. الجمل مقتول ـ
al-jamalu maqtool(un)

The perfect participle is also called the passive participle.
- It is classed with noun, like the noun of agency/active particple

The difference of the regular verb and perfect participle is as follow-

	Regular verb- a a/i/u a		Perfect Participle ma+ ْ +oo+ ٌ	
e g.	kataba	كَتَبَ	maktoob(un)	مَكْتُوبٌ
	shariba	شَرِبَ	mashroob(un)	مَشْرُوبٌ

IRREGULAR VERBS- PAST TENSE

	yaa ى spoke	alif ا saw	waaw و reached	
Singular	حَكَى 'hakaya	شَافَ shaafa	وَصَلَ wasala	He
	حكت 'hakat	شافت shaaft	وصلت wasalat	She
	حكيت 'hakayta	شفت shafta	وصلت wasalta	You
	حكيتِ 'hakayti	شفتِ shafti	وصلتِ wasalti	You(f)
	حكيتُ 'hakaytu	شُفْتُ shuftu	وصلتُ wasaltu	I
Plural	حكوا 'hakoo	شافوا shaafoo	وَصلوا wasaloo	They
	حكين 'hakayna	شفن shafna	وصلن wasalna	They(f)
	حكيتم 'hakaytum	شفتم shaftum	وصلتم wasaltum	You
	حكيتن 'hakaytunna	شفتن shaftunna	وصلتن wasaltunna	You(f)
	حكينا 'hakaynaa	شفنا shafnaa	وصلنا wasalnaa	We

The verbs which contain any weak letters among waaw, alif or yaa, in the root, are called Irregular Verbs.

IRREGULAR VERBS- PRESENT TENSE

	speak(s)	see(s)	reach(es)	
Singular	يَحكِي yahkee	يَشُوفُ yashoofu	يَصِلُ ya'silu	He
	تَحْكِي tahkee	تَشُوفُ tashoofu	تَصِلُ ta'silu	She
	تَحْكِي tahkee	تَشُوفُ tashoofu	تَصِلُ ta'silu	You
	تَحْكِين tahkeena	تَشُوفِينَ tashoofeena	تَصِلِين ta'sileena	You(f)
	أحْكِي ahkee	أشُوفُ ashoofu	أصِلُ a'silu	I
Plural	يَحْكُونَ yahkoona	يَشُوفُونَ yashoofoona	يَصِلُونَ ya'siloona	The
	يَحْكِين yahkeena	يَشُفْن yashufna	يَصِلْن ya'silna	They(f)
	تَحْكُونَ tahkoona	تَشُوفِين tashoofeena	تَصِلُون ta'siloona	You
	تَحْكِينَ tahkeena	تَشُفْنَ tashufna	تَصِلْن ta'silna	You(f)
	نَحْكِي nahkee	نَشُوفُ nashoofu	نَصِلُ na'silu	We

SOME IRREGULAR VERBS

Verbs which contain waaw 'و'

(He)found wajada	وَجَدَ	(He) fell waqa'a	وَقَعَ
diffined wa'safa	وصف	stood waqafa	وقف
weighed wazana	وزن	burnt waqada	وقد
let wada'a	ودع	put wa'da'a	وضع

Verbs which contain alif 'ا'

(He) went raaha	رَاحَ	(He) was, become kaana	كَانَ
died maata	مات	stood qaama	قام
feared khaafa	خاف	sold baa'a	باع
slept naama	نام	travelled saara	سار

Verbs which contain 'yaa' 'ى'

(He) walked mashaa	مَشَى	(He) went ma'daa	مَضَى
fulfilled ta'daa	تضى	wept bakaa	بكى
forgot nasiya	نَسِيَ	agreed ra'diya	رَضِيَ
roasted shawaa	شَوَى	guided hadaa	هدى

Read carefully, giving attention on verbs' tense.

He did not fear. lam yakhoof	لم يخوف
I was not playing. kuntu laa nal'abu	كنت لانلعبُ
She is drinking tea. hiyaa tashrabu shaay(an)	هى تشرب شايًا
He did not close the windows. al aghlaqa-n nawaafida	لا اغلق النوافد
I am not smoking cigarette. laa ashrabu seejaarat(an)	لا اشرب سيجارةً
She did not cook fish laa labakhat samak(an)	لاطبخت سمكً
He had written to you. kaana katabaka	كان كتبك
She did not love him. maa habbatha	ما حبته
I did not see her. lam yara'aituhaa	لم يرأيتها
She will know. saufa ta'arifu	سوف تعرف

I am very hungry. anaa jau'aan(un) jiddan	انا جوعان جدا -
Her mother come to her. jaa'at ummuhaa ilaihaa	جاءت امها اليها -
Laila is beautiful. lailaa jameelat(un)	ليلا جميلة -
The students are writing. a't 'talabatu kaatibooni	الطلبة كاتبون -
I was in the house. anaa kuntu fi-l baiti	اناكنت فى البيت -
They were in the market. hum kaanoo fi-s sooqi	هم كانوا فى السوق -
He was not in the shop. huwa maa kaana fi-d dukkaani	هو ما كان فى الدكان -
Why do you sit there. li maaz:aa tajliseena hunaaka	لماذا تجلسين هناك -
Where do you go now? aina naz:habu-l 'aana	اين تذهب الآن -
You go by night. anta taz:habu fi-l laili	انت تذهب فى الليل -

Where do you like to sit ? - اين تريدون ان تجلسو

ain tareedoona an tajlisoo

The girl ate the fish. - اكلت البنت السمك

akalat al bintu -s samaka

Show me that room. - ارنى تلك غرفة

arnee tinka ghurfata

Let us go to the station. - لنذهب على المحطة

linaz:hab ila-l maha'ttati

Please show me that. - ارنى ذالك من فضلك

'arini z:aalika min fa'dlik

I want a dictionary. - انا اريد قاموس

anaa ureedu qaamaus(an)

Is the tea ready ? - هل الشاي

hal as-shaayu jaahiz

Give me a pencil. - اعطني قلم رصاص

a'a'tinee qalam(an) rasaas(an)

We want basket also. - نحن نريد سلة جدا

nahnu nureedu sallat(an) jidd(an)

Please, take your seat. - اجلس من فضلك

ijlis min fa'dlik

FIFTH PART — اَلْجُزْءُ الْخَامِسُ

USEFUL SENTENCES

Good God! - سبحان الله

sub'haana-l laahu

Peace be on you! - السّلام عليكم

as-salaamu 'alekum

Yes, please. - نعم من فضلك

na'am min fa'dlik

Wait for me. - انتظرنى

inta'zirni

I think so - اظن ذلك

a'zunu z:alika

Let us go. - لنرجح

linarja'h

I am sorry - انا متاسّف

anaa mutaassif

Excuse me. - سامحنى

saamihni

Thank you. - شكـرًا لك

shukran laka

محادثات

مع الصديق

صباح الخير يا نديم .

صباح الخير يا احمد.

كيف حالك ؟

بخير ، شكرًا .

اين كنت من زمان ؟

انا كنت فى الهند .

كيف هو ؟

جميل جدًا .

من هو ؟

هو صديقى .

هل هو هندي ؟

نعم، هو جاء بى .

WITH THE FRIEND

ma'a-l sadeequ

Good morning, Nadin.
subaah(un) al-khairu yaa nadeeni

Good morning Ahmed.
subaah(un) al-khairu yaa ahmadi

How are you?
kaifa haaluka

Very well, thank you.
bakhair(un), shukr(an)

Where have you been since a long time?
aina kunta min zamaan(in)

I have been to India.
anaa kuntu fi-l hindi

How is it?
kaifa huwa

Very beautiful.
jameel(un) jidd(an)

Who is he?
man huwa

He is my friend.
huwa 'sadeeqee

Is he an Indian?
hal huwa hindee

Yes, he came with me.
na'am, huwa jaa'a biee

انت اهلاً وسهلاً- ما اسمك -

اسمى سنيل -

كم عمرك ؟

عمرى واحد وعشرون سنوات -

ماذا انت ؟

انا طالب، اتعلّم فى الكلّية -

هل انت تعلمت العربى فى الكلّية ؟

لا، انا تعلمت من صديقى -

هل تحكى العربية ؟

نعم، تحكب العربية -

انا احبّك

من فضلك اذهب معنا الى المطعم -

شكرًا لك، لنذهب -

حسنًا، هيا بنا -

You are welcome. What is your name?
anta ahlan wa sahlan. maa ismuka

My name is Sunil.
ismee suneel

How old are you?
kam 'umruka

I am twenty one years old.
umruee waahid(an) wa 'ishroona sanwaat(an)

What are you?
maaz:aa anta

I am a student, studying in the college
ana 'taalib(un), at'allamu fi-l kaleeti

Did you learn Arabic in the college?
hal anta ta'allamat al-'arabiyya fi-l kaleeti

No, I learnt it from my friend.
laa, aana ta'allamtu min 'sadeeqee

Do you speak Arabic?
hal ta'hki-l 'arabiyya

Yes, I speak Arabic.
na'am, ta'hkibu-l 'arabiyya

I like you.
anaa ahubbuka

Please come with us to the restaurant.
min fa'dlik iz:hab ma'anaa ila-l ma't'ami

Thank you, let us go.
shukran laka, li naz:hab

Well, let us go.
hassanan hayyaa binaa

فى السوق

اى هو الطريق الى السوق -

هنا دكان الفاكهة -

لِنشتر بعض الفاكهات اولًا -

كم ثمن هذا ؟

انا اريد عنبًا -

كِيلو اربعة ليرات -

هٰذا كثير جدًّا -

هٰذا غال جدًّا -

لا سيدى هٰذا رخيص -

انا سادفع لك اثان ليرة -

و ماذا تريد ايضًا -

انا اريد موز نصف دزينة -

و تمر واحد كيلو -

IN THE MARKET

fi-s sooqi

Which is the road to the market ?
ayyu huwa-'t 'tareequ ila-s sooqi

Here is the fruit-stall.
hunaa dukkaanu-l faakihati

Let us buy some fruits first.
li nastar ba'a'd al-faakihaata awwalan

What is the price of this?
kam 'thamanu haaz:aa

I want grapes.
anaa ureedu 'inab(an)

Four pounds per kilo.
kilo araba'at(an) leeraat(an)

It is too much.
haaz:aa kath:eenr(an) jidd(an)

This is very dear.
haaz:aa ghaal(in) jidd(an)

No sir, it is cheap.
laa saiyadi haaz:aa rakhees(un)

I shall pay you three pounds.
anaa saadf'a laka ath:aan(an) leerat(an)

What else do you want?
wa maaz:aa tureedu ai'd(an)

I want half a dazen bananas.
anaa ureedu mauz(an) nisf dazzint(an)

And one kilo dates.
wa tamar(an) wahad(an) kilo

انت تاكل الموز -

نحن وصلنا الى السوق -

هل سنشترى بطاطا فى هذا دكان؟

البطاطا كبيرة و طيبة -

ما ثمنه ؟

البندورة لا طيّبة -

كم هذه الزهرة ؟

هى يشترى تلك الزهرة -

ارنى هذا الملفوف -

زن الملفوف -

كم يجب ان ادفع لى ؟

ضع الخضر فى السلّة -

نحن نريد سكر ايضًا -

انت وزن لنا الحنطة -

You are eating banana.
anta taakulu-l mauza

We reached the vegetable - market.
nahnu wasalnaa ila-s sooqi

Shall we purchase potatoes in this shop?
hal sanashtaree bataataa(an) fee haaz:aa dukkan(in)

The potatoes are big and good.
al bataataa'u kabeerat(un) wa tayyabat(un)

What is its price?
maa th:manahu

The tomatoes are not good.
al banadauratu laa tayyabat(un)

How much is this cauliflower?
kam haaz:ihi-z zahrata

She is purchasing that cauliflower.
hiyaa yashtari tilka-z zahrata

Show me that cabbage.
arnee haaz:a-l malfoofa

Weigh the cabbage.
zin al-malfoofa

How much I have to pay for it ?
kam yajib an adfa'h liee

Put the vegetables in the basket.
'da'a-l khu'dara fi'-s sallati

We want sugar also.
na'hnu nureedu sukkar(an) ai'dan

He weighed the wheat for u
anta wazana lana -l him

في المطعم

هل تناولت اليوم ؟

هل الاوتيل بعيد من هنا ؟

كلا، ليس بعيدًا جدًا -

لنذهب الى المطعم -

المطعم على يسار المحطه -

اين تريدون ان تجلسوا ؟

لا هنا، هناك، في تلك غرفة -

اهلًا و سهلًا ، يا سيّدي -

ايّة خدمة يا سيّدي ؟

هل الغذاء جاهز ؟

هل تشرب شيئ ؟

افضل المَاء البارد اولًا -

هات الماء البارد اولًا -

IN THE HOTEL

fi-l ma't'ami

Did you take your lunch to day ?
hal tanaawalta-l ya'uma

Is the hotel far away from here ?
hal al-otelu ba'eed min hunaa

No, not so far.
kalla, laisa ba'aid(an) jidd(an)

Let us go to the restaurant.
linaz:hab ila-l ma't'ami

The restaurant is on the left side of the station.
al ma't'amu 'ala yasaari-l maha'ttati

Where do you like to sit ?
ain tareedoona-an tajlisoo

Not here, there, in that room.
laa hunaa, hunaak, fee tinka ghurfati

You are welcome, sir.
ahlan wa sahlan yaa sayyadi

Any service, sir?
ayyat khidmat(an) yaa sayyadi

Is the dinner ready ?
hal al-ghaz:aa'u jaahiz

Do you drink anything ?
hal tashrab shai

I prefer cold water first.
afa'dal al-maa'u-l baaradu awwal(an)

First bring cold water.
haati-l maa'u-l baaradu awwal(an)

أنا جوعان جدًا ـ

ماذا تحب ان تأكل ؟

هو يريد لحمًا طيبًا ـ

هل يوجد سمك هنا ؟

نعم، هل انت تريد سمك مغلى ؟

هات قليلاً من الخبز والسمك المغلى ؟

احب الدجاج والبيض المسلوق ـ

هل لا تريد الخبز ؟

نحن نأكل طعامًا لذيذًا ـ

هل تريد قهوة ؟

هل تريد ان تأخذ فنجان شائى ؟

ضع سكّرًا فى القهوة ـ

انا اريد بوظه ـ

أتاذن لي ان اشرب سيجارة ؟

I am very hungry.
anaa jau'aan(un) jidd(an)

What do you like to eat ?
maaz.aa tahibu an taakul

He wants good meat.
huwa yureeda lahm(an) 'tayyib(an)

Is fish available here ?
hal yojadu samak(un) hunaa

Yes, do you want fried-fish?
na'am. hal anta tureedu samak(an) maghli(an)

Bring some bread and fried-fish.
haati qaleel(an) mina-l khubzi wa-l as-samoka-l maghlia

I like chicken and boiled egg.
ahib ad-dajaaja wa-l bai'da-l maslooga

Don't you want bread ?
hal laa tureedu-l khubja

We are eating delicious food.
nahnu nakulu ta'aam(an) laz.eez.(an)

Do you want coffee ?
al tureedu qahwat(an)

Will you take this cup of tea ?
hal tureedu an taakhaz. finjaan(an) shaai(an)

Put some sugar in the coffee.
da'a sukkar(an) fi-l qahwati

I want ice-cream
anaa ureedu bau.zah(an)

Do you allow me to smoke here ?
a taaz.anu liya an ashrabu seejaarat(an)

مع الطبيب

صباح الخير يا طبيب ؟

صباح الخير، كيف حالك اليوم

انا احسن اليوم.

أرقت ليلاً.

انا كان عندى تقيوء ايضًا.

هل انت عندك امساك ايضًا؟

كيف ابوك الآن ؟

ما زال ابى فى المستشفى.

هو شكى مرضة للطبيب.

انا عندى وجع بالرّأس و بالمعدة.

انا ساعتك البرشامات لِليوم.

و اعطن هذا ادويات لِآبيك.

اشكرك، بخاطرك.

WITH THE DOCTOR

ma'a-'t 'tabeebi

Good morning doctor.
'sabaah(un) al-kair(u) yaa 'tabeebi

Good morning, how do you feel today?
'sabaah(un) al-kaire(u), kaifa haaluka-l yaumu

I am better today.
anaa ahsan al-yaumu

I was sleepless at night.
ariqtu lail(an)

I had vomiting too.
anaa kaana 'indee taqayoo'a(un) ai'dan

Do you have constipation too?
hal anta 'in'daka imsaak(un) ai'dan

How is your father now?
kaifa abuka-l aan

My father is still in the hospital.
maazaala abee fi-l mustashifi

He complained his illness to the doctor.
huwa shakaa mara'dah(u) li-'t 'tabeebi

I have headache and stomach pain.
anaa 'indee waj'a bi-r rasi wa bi-l ma'idati

I shall give you capsules for today.
anaa saa'ituka-l burshaamata bi-l yaumi

And give this medicine to your father.
wa a'atin haaz:aa adwaiyaat(an) bi-l abuka

Thank you, Good bye!
ashukraka, bakhaatraka

فى المكتبة

انا اريد ان اشترى بعض الكتب -

تفضّل الفهرسْت -

انا اريد القواعد عربى -

هل ذالك قاموس ؟

نعم، هل انت تريد ان انذره -

نعم، ارنى ذالك من فضلك -

بكم تبيعها ؟

هٰذا كثيرًا جدًّا -

هل يوجد قاموس عربى لانكليزى ايضًا -

اعطني اوراق مكاتيبا -

و انا اريد دفتر و قلم رصاص و ممحاة -

كم ثمن المجلات ؟

كم تريد ثمنًا لهذه جميعها ؟

IN THE BOOK-STALL

fi-l maktabati

I want to buy some books.
anaa ureedu an ashtaraa ba'a'd(an) kutub(an)

Here is the books-catalogue.
tafa'd'dul al-fahrassta

I want an Arabic-Grammar.
anaa ureedu-l qawwaa'ida 'arabi

Is that a dictionary ?
hal z:aalika qaamaus(un)

Yes, do you want to look it ?
na'am, hal anta tureedu an unz:urhu

Yes, please show me that.
na'am, 'arini z:aalika min fa'dlik

How much do you sell it ?
bi kam tabee'ahaa

This is too much.
haaz:aa kath:eer(an) jidd(an)

Is an Arabic-English dictionary also available ?
hal yoojadu qaamaus(un) arabi li inkaleezi ai'dan

Give me a letter-pad
a'a'tinee auraaq(an) makaateeb(an)

And I want a not book, a pencil and a rubber.
wa anaa ureedu dafter(an) wa qalam(an) rasaas(an) wa mimhaat(an)

What is the price of the magazine ?
kam th:amanu-l majallaati

How much do you want for all of these ?
kam tureedu th:aman(an) li haz:ihi jamee'ahaa.

اريد غرفة

مساء الخيرُ يا سيّدي .

مساء الخيرُ أيّة خدمة يا سيّدي .

هنا الغرفات ليس خاليات .

اذهب الى ذالك الفندق مِن فضلك .

الغرفة ضيقة جدًا .

اريد غرفة بسريران .

الغرفة الكبيرة مريح .

انا اريد فى الطابق الاول .

دعني اراها .

هل ليس مفروشة ؟

هل يوجد ماتف ؟

اين بيت راحة ؟

كم تكلف اجرة اليوم .

I WANT A ROOM

ureedu ghurf(un)

Good evening, sir.
masaa(un) al-khairu, yaa sayyadi.

Good evening, any service, sir !
nasaa(un) al khairu; ayat(un) khidmat(un) yaa sayyadi !

The rooms are not vacant here.
huna-l ghurfaatu laisa khaaliyaat(an)

Please, go to that hotel.
iz:hab ilaa z:aalika-l funduqi, min fadlik

The room is very narrow.
al ghurfatu 'daiqat(un) jidd(an)

I want a room with two beds.
ureedu ghurfat(un) bi sareeraani.

The big room is comfortable.
al-ghurfatu-l kabeeratu muree'h(un)

I want in the first-floor.
anaa ureedu fi-'t-taabiqi-l awwali

Let me see it.
da'anee araahaa

Is it not furnished ? ·
nal laisa mafrooshat(un)

Is there a telephone ?
hal yoojadu haatif(un)

Where is the latrine ?
aina baitu raahat(in)

How much do you charge a day ?
kam taklafu ujrat(an) al-youmu.

في دكان القماش

السّلام عليكم، أهلًا و سهلًا يا سيّدي -

وعليكم السّلام -

ايـة خدمـة يا سيّدى ؟

انا اريـد قماش بذلـة-

هل انت تريد اعلى صوف -

ما ذالك قماش ؟

ذالك طرى كات -

ارنى هٰـذا القماش-

هـو جـمـيـل جدًا-

هٰذا اللّون لا يـدوم-

اى لون انت تـريـد ؟

ارنى ذالك البدلـة-

مـا ثمنه ؟

IN THE TEXTILE SHOP

fee dukkaani-l qimaashi

Peace be on you, You are welcome, sir
as-salaamu alekum, ahlan wa sahlan yaa sayyadi

Peace be on you.
wa 'alekum as-salaamu

Any service, sir ?
ai.(un) khidmat(un): yaa sayyadi.

I want suiting clothes.
anaa ureedu qimaash(an) badlat(an)

Do you want woollen ?
hal anta tureedu a'alaa soofi

What is that cloths ?
maa z:aalika qimaashu

That is tery-cot
z:aalika 'teree kaat

Show me that clothes.
arini haz:a-l qmaasha

It is very nice.
huwa jameel(an) jidd(an)

This colour wouldn't stand.
haaz:a-l launu laa yadoom

What colour do you want ?
ayi laun(un) anta tureedu

Show me that suiting.
arini z:aalika-l badlat(an)

What is its price.
maa th:amanah

في البريد

يلزمني ان اكتب مكتوبًا الى ابى۔

هى كتبت مكتوبًا الى القاهرة۔

هل ذهبت الى البريد ؟

اين البريد ؟

اى طريق هى الاقصر الى البريد ؟

هل مكتب التلغراف بعيد من هناك ؟

لا ، ليس بعيدا جدًا۔

اين يمكنني ان ارسل الرسالة ،

هل هو رسالة مصمونة ؟

انا اريد ارسال الرسالة بالبريد الجوي۔

عطي الطوابح۔

ليس يوجد الطوابح هنا

من فضلك اذهب الى ذالك كونتر۔

IN THE POST-OFFICE

fi-l bareedi

I must write a letter to my father.
yalzamunee an aktuba maktoob(an) ilaa abee

She wrote a letter to Cairo.
hiya katabti maktoob(an) ila-l qaahirah

Have you been to the post-office ?
hal z·ahabta ila-l bareedi

Were is the post-office ?
aina-l bareedu

Which is the shortest way to the post-office ?
ayyu tareeq(un) hiy al-aqsara ila-l bareedi

Is the telegram-office far away from there ?
hal maktabu-'t 'talighraai ba'aid min hunaaka

No, not so far.
lla, laisa ba'aid(an) jidd(an)

Where can I post the letter ?
ain yumkinani an arsila-r risaalata

Is it a registered letter ?
hal huwa risaal at(un) ma'dmausanat(un)

I want to send it by air-mail.
anaa ureedu irsaal lr risaala bi-l bareedi-l jawi

Give me stamps
'iti-'t 'tawaabaha

Stamps are not available here.
laisa vojadu-'t 't awaabat(un) hunaa

Please go to that counter.
min fa'dliki z:hab ilaa z:aalika kauntari

من فضلك اعطنى الطوابح البرة و نصف.

هل تريد ظرفون ؟

نعم، اعطنى خمسة ظرفون.

انت لما يكتب العنوان على الظرف.

انا اريد ان ارسل حوالة تليغرافية.

لنذهب الى مكتب الهاتف.

تكلم البنت فى التليفون.

أين الدليل التليفون ؟

ما رقم آنسة فاطمة.

دور القرص ٣٨٩١٢١.

هالو، آنسة فاطمة.

محمد يتكلم.

انا خاطبته بالتليفون.

عندك تليغراف.

Please give me the stamps for one pound and half.
min fa'dlik a'a'tini-'t 'tawaabaha li-lirati wa nisfi

Do you want envelops ?
hal tureedu 'zarfoon(an)

Yes, give me five envelops.
na'am, a'a'tini khamsatu zarfoon(an)

You have not yet written the address on the envelop.
anta lammaa yaktubu-l 'unwaana 'ala-'z 'zarfi

I want to send a telegram-money order.
anaa ureedu an arsila huwaalat(an) telighrafeet(an)

Let us go to the telephone office.
li naz:hab ilaa maktabi-l haatifi

The girl is speaking on the phone.
tukallimu-l bintu fi-l tileefooni

Where is the telephone directory.
aina-d daleelu-t tileefoonu

What is the telephone number of Miss Fatima ?
maa raqamu aanisah faatimah

Dial the numbers 389121.
dawwiri-l qur'sa 389121

Hallo, Miss Fatima.
haalo, aanisah faatimah

Muhamad is speaking.
muhammad yatkallam

I rang him upon the telephone.
anaa khaatabtuhu bi-l tileefooni

You have a telegram.
'indaka telaghraaf(un)

من فضلك اعطنى الطوابع الليرة و نصف.

هل تريد ظرفون ؟

نعم، اعطنى خمسة ظرفون.

انت لما يكتب العنوان على الظرف.

انا اريد ان ارسل حوالة تليغرافية.

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تكلم البنت فى التليفون.

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anaa khaatabtuhu bi-l tileefooni

You have a telegram.
'indaka telaghraaf(un)

في سياحة

هل شاهدت الهرم في المصر-

نحن صرنا تنتظر عودها -

اي بوسطة تذهب الى البصرة ؟

في اي وقت تسير ؟

تسير في الساعة العشرة -

انا اريد ان احجز المقعدون الاربعة -

هل المقعدون مريح ؟

متى تجئن من كلكتة -

اين المحطة السكة الحديد ؟

رح الى قدام نحو ساعة -

اين بيت التذكرة ؟

انا اريد تذكرة الى حلب -

اعطني تذكرة درجة اول الى بغداد -

ON JOURNEY

fee sayaahati

Did you visit the Pyramid in Egypt ?
hal shaahadta-l haram(an) fi-l misri

We were waiting for her return.
nahnu 'sirnaa tanta'zira 'audahaa

Which bus goes to Basrah ?
ayya bus'tat(un) taz:hab ila-l ba'srati

At what time does it leave ?
fi ayyu waqt(un) taseeru

It leaves at 10 o'clock.
taseeru fi-s saa'ati-l 'asharati

I want to book four seats.
anaa ureeda an ahijiz al-maq'adoona-l arba'atu

Are the seats comfortable ?
hal al-maq'adoonu mareeh(un)

When are you coming back from Calcutta ?
mataa taji'ina min kalkattaa

Where is the railway-station ?
aina-l mahattatu-s sikkatu-l hadeedu

Go straight ahead about an hour.
ruh ilaa quddami nahwa saa'aal(un)

Where is the booking-office ?
aina baitu-t taz:kirati

I want a ticket for Aleppo.
anaa ureedu taz:kirat(an) ilaa halabi

Give me a first class ticket for Baghdad.
a'atinee taz:kirat(an) daraj(an) awwal(an) ilaa baghdaad

هل تعلم متى يقوم القطار الى بغداد ـ

يقوم فى الساعة الواحدة والنصف بعد الظهر ـ

ادع حمالا لعفشنا ـ

كم اجرة حمال ؟

اين قاعة الانتظار ؟

القطار يجيئ ـ

هل المطار بعيدًا من المخطة ؟

لا، المطار ليس بعيدًا ـ

متى يقوم الطيران الى الهند ـ

هل اطلب تكسى لك ؟

نعم، من فضلك ـ

انا اريد ان اذهب الى المطار ـ

كم تريد ؟

انا اذهب الى مصرغدًا ـ

Do you know when does the train leave for Baghdad
hal ta'alam mataa yaqumu-l qitaaru ilaa baghdaadi

It leaves at 1.30 p. m.
yaqumu fi-s saa'ati-l waahidati wa-l nisfi ba'adi-'z 'zah

Call a porter, for our luggage.
ud'u 'hammal(an) li 'afshinaa

How much is the porter-charge?
kam ujratu hammaal(in)

Where is the waiting room?
aina qaa'atu-l inta'zaari

The train is coming.
al-qitaaru yajiu

Is the air-port far from the station?
hal al-ma'taaru ba'aid(an) min al-maha'ttati

No, the air-port is not far.
laa, al-ma'taaru laisa ba'aid(an)

When is the flight for India?
mataa yaqoomu -'t 'tairaanu ila-l hindi

Shall I call a taxi for you?
hal a'tlaba taksee(an) laka

Yes, please.
na'am min fa'dlik

I want to go to the air-port.
anaa ureedu an az:haba ila-l ma'taari

How much do you want?
kam tureedu

Tomorrow I shall go to Egypt.
anaa az:haba ilaa misri ghad(an)

يا انظر، يوجد وكالة سفريات

نحن أتيا الاستعلام

اجلس من فضلك

شكرًا، نحن نريد أن نزور السويسرا

هل تريدون ان تسافرون جوًا أو بحرًا

جوًا، كم سيكلفنا ؟

ما هو عددكم ؟

نحن اربعة اثنان طفلان .

من فضلك، قل لي، كيف حال الطقس الان ؟

الآن سويسرا الطقس جميلًا جدًا .

ذهبت الى قلم الجوازات، هنا جواز السفرى .

عندى التاشيرات جاهزات

اليوم بارد جدًا، لنذهب الآن الى الجمرك .

انا قد دفعت رسومى جمركية، هيا بنا

O Look, there is a travelling agency.
yaa un'zur, yoojadu wakaalat(un) safiryaat(un)

We came just to enquire.
nahnu atayaa li-l isti'alaam

Please, take your seat.
ijlis min fa'dlik

Thank you, we wish to visit Switzerland.
shukr(an), nahnu nureedu an nazoor as-sweera

Do you want to travel by air or by sea?
hal tureedoona an tusaafiroona jaw(an) awa bahr(an)

By air, how much does it cost us?
jaw(an), kam sayukalifunnaa

How many are you in all?
maa huwa 'adadukum

We are four, two are children.
nahnu arbahat(an), ith:naani 'tiflaani

Please tell me, now how is the weather there?
man fa'dlik qul li kaifa haal(un) at taqsu-l laan

Now the weather of Switzerland is very fine.
al-laan sweesraau 't 'taqsi jameel(an) jidd(an)

I have been to the pass-port office, Here is my pass-port
z:ahabtu ilaa qalamu-l jawaazaati hunaa jawaajau-s safaree

I have my visas ready.
'indi-t taashiraat jaahizaatu(un)

It is too cold, now let us go to the custome house.
al yaumu baarid(an) jidd(an) li naz:hab al laan ila-l jumraki

I have paid my custome duties. come on, let us go.
anaa qad dafa'atu rasoomee jumrakiyyat(an) hayyaa binaa

God الله Allah

لا اله الّا هو.

laa illaha illaa hu

There is only one God.

الله نور السّموٰت والارض.

allah noorun as-samawati wa-l ara'du

Allah is the light of heavens and earth.

هو الاول والاخر والظاهر والباطن

huwa-l awwala wa-l akhiru wa-'z 'zaahiru wa-l baa·tinu;

He is the first; He is the last; He is the manifest; He is the hidden

و هو بكلّ شيئ عليم.

wa huwa bikulli shayin'aleem

and He is the knower of all things

ولله المشرق والمغرب فايخالو لوا.

'wa lillah il-mahriqu wa-l maghribu faa yikhaloo lawa

Wherever you turn, you will find the countenance of God.

انا عند المنكسرة قلوبهم الاجلى.

anaa 'inda-l munksiratu quloo bahumu-l ajili

I am found in the hearts of those which are broken for my sake.